

## Hussein Prepared To Recognize PLO Exile Government

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—King Hussein of Jordan says that he has become reconciled with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and that he would recognize without hesitation a PLO government-in-exile and receive a PLO representative on a state visit.

He added that the "inevitability" of a new Mideast war now depended on complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands. Hussein expressed the concessions to the Palestinian militants, who long threatened his regime, in an interview published yesterday in Newsweek magazine. He spoke after last week's Arab summit meeting at Rabat, which banned Hussein a major setback and made the PLO responsible for the effort to recover the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

### Israel Exiles Arab Figures As Plotters

#### 4 Allegedly Gave Aid To Guerrillas' Group

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Israel said today that it had deported four men accused of helping Arab guerrillas in the Jewish state.

Military sources said the four were sent to Lebanon through the Rosh Hanikra checkpoint on the northern frontier.

The military command identified the four as Ali Mahmoud al-Hadi, editor of the pro-Palestinian newspaper Al-Ghaleb in Jerusalem, a dentist, Mustafa Mahmeed, Assam Hajj of Nabhus and Daoud Alilchat, a Jericho farmer.

The command said the four were members of the Palestine National Front, which has been identified as the underground organization of the Jordanian Communist party.

In the past, West Bank and Jerusalem Arabs accused of alleged guerrilla activities have been deported to Jordan rather than to Lebanon.

The last time Israel announced the deportation of suspected guerrilla collaborators was in December, 1973.

Last week, Mr. Hadith said editorially in his newspaper that residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan should actively resist the occupation and called for the recognition of authority over the region by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The national radio said that the three other men were engaged in activities of the front on the West Bank and incited residents of the region against Israeli authority.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin told a visiting Jewish delegation of the United Jewish Appeal last night that last week's Arab summit conference in Rabat made "clear what we in Israel have known for many years—and this is that the Arab intentions are to destroy Israel."

## A Key Spanish Official Quits To Protest Firing of Liberal

MADRID, Nov. 4 (UPI)—A key official in the Spanish economy resigned today in protest against the firing of a liberal minister, government sources said.

The National Institute of Industry, the holding company which is the nation's biggest employer and developer, confirmed the resignation of its president, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez. It did not give any reason.

The sources said Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez, 44, one of the young economic experts put into top posts by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, quit in an act of solidarity with Information Minister Pío Cabanillas, whom Mr. Arias fired last week under strong rightist pressure.

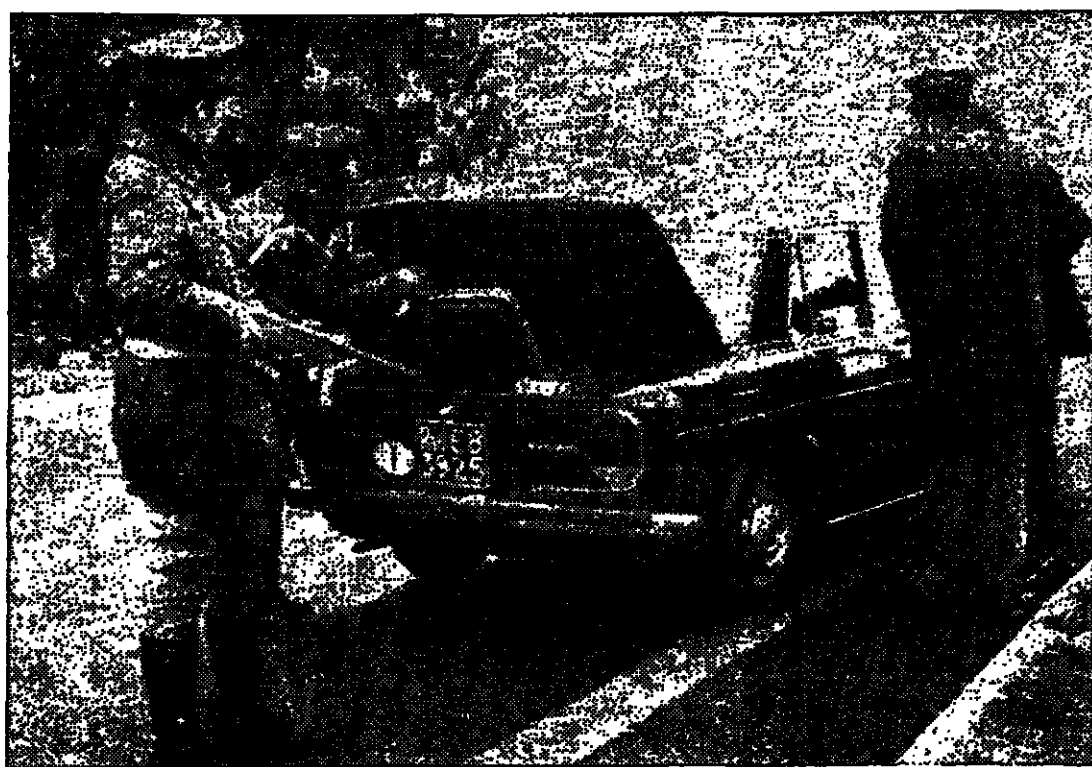
Mr. Cabanillas' dismissal triggered the resignation of Vice-Premier and Finance Minister Antonio Barrera de Irujo and several second-echelon administration officials.

A tide of additional resignations was stemmed by the personal intervention of Prince Juan Carlos, Generalissimo Francisco

### Lisbon Said to Recall Angola Exclave Chief

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—The Portuguese governor of the Angolan exclave of Cabinda, Brig. Gen. Themudo Barata, has been withdrawn, the newspaper Provincia de Angola reported today. All officials serving under Gen. Barata in Cabinda have also been recalled, the newspaper added.

The moves follow the death of two persons during clashes between rival nationalist movements in the territory last Thursday and Friday. Press reports said that 12 persons had been injured during the clashes. Portuguese troops later took control of the city and district of Cabinda.



ANTI-TERRORIST—Police inspecting car on road from Rome to Leonardo da Vinci Airport following series of anonymous phone warnings about an attack at the airport.

### Terrorists Strike; More Attacks Feared

## Kissinger in Rome for Food Meeting

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger flew into Rome today to address the World Food Conference tomorrow and security police mounted an operation to forestall terrorist attacks.

Hours before Mr. Kissinger's arrival, extremists bombed the office of the Rome Daily American, wrecking stairway landings and shattering windows on all four floors of the newspaper building. No one was injured.

It was the third attack in three days on American targets. Over the weekend, unidentified terrorists threw bombs into three branches of the Bank of America and Italy and into the office of 3M Italia and International Business Machines.

The police fear that the protests might build into the most severe anti-American demonstrations since former President Richard Nixon's visit in 1969. One person was killed and scores injured during that visit.

The current protests have been inspired by leftists, who claim that U.S. Ambassador John Volpe advised Italian politicians to hold early elections to thwart a Communist bid for power. The U.S. Embassy denies that Mr. Volpe made such a statement.

Force Beefed Up  
Police sources said that as many as 7,000 extra police had been brought into Rome to increase security.

"Kissinger Hangman" and "Kissinger Go Home" signs have been pasted on walls all over Rome and Communist groups have scheduled protest rallies against his visit.

Anarchists and Neo-Fascists staged rival demonstrations today, but the police allowed neither near the hotel where the secretary of state was spending the night under the guard of more than 100 special agents.

An anarchist group passed out leaflets calling for Italy's withdrawal from NATO and saying that Mr. Kissinger's visit "verifies the servile obedience of the Italian government to the interests of the U.S.A."

Mr. Kissinger was met at heavily guarded Ciampino Airport by Premier-designate Aldo Moro. During his visit, he will see President Giovanni Leone, Pope Paul VI and members of the current caretaker government before flying on to the Middle East.

As a curtain-raiser to the food conference, a panel of economists and other experts today sounded the theme most likely to emerge during the parley—that Amer-

icans and other affluent people had better eat less or face a confrontation with a half-billion hungry inhabitants of the world. "Societies do not survive long in moral isolation or human indifference, least of all on a planet made one by physical interdependence and a shared biosphere," the group said in a report issued on the eve of the 11-day conference.

The group, headed by British economist Barbara Ward and including Nobel Peace Prize-winner Norman Borlaug and former U.S. Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, had met here over the last three days to focus opinion on the world food crisis.

"Megadeaths from famine are no less terrible than the slaughter of war," the report said. "They require the same political effort and authority to hold them at bay."

"We do not believe that either the 'old rich' or the new indus-



Italian policemen inspecting damage to office of Rome Daily American after a time bomb exploded there.

trialized world or the 'new rich' within OPEC [the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] could live in peace and self-respect in a planet moving toward recurrent famine."

Government ministers from more than 100 countries are expected to attend the conference organized by the United Nations. There are three main proposals:

- To increase food production in developing countries by a minimum of 35 per cent over the next 10 years.
- To improve distribution systems to insure more equitable consumption of existing supplies.
- To establish a stockpile system as insurance against crop failures and other disasters.

However, Miss Ward's group asserted in its report that these measures alone would not succeed in wiping out hunger unless the affluent were prepared to cut back their consumption, perhaps through rationing.

### On Weekend Trip to Ankara

## Kissinger Will Try Anew For a Cyprus Settlement

By Murrey Marder

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will seek to reopen negotiations on the Greek-Turkish Cyprus crisis this weekend in Ankara after a quick tour of the Middle East.

As Mr. Kissinger traveled today from Romania to Yugoslavia to Rome, it was announced that he will visit the Turkish capital Friday and Saturday after his flying visits to Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

This jammed schedule thrusts Mr. Kissinger into a double diplomatic mission this week to try to repair damage to his personal negotiating strategy.

The Ford administration faces a deadline of Dec. 10 imposed by Congress to produce evidence of "substantial progress" toward removing Turkish military forces from Cyprus, a development that would prevent a complete ban on American military aid to Turkey.

Congress voted that threat to arms for Turkey after President Ford twice vetoed similar versions of the penalty. Mr. Kissinger is still holding over that challenge to his negotiating authority but it is adamantly denied in the Kissinger party that the trip to Ankara is simply "eyewash" to placate Congress.

Contact With Athens

Instead, it is said that Mr. Kissinger is now planning negotiating explorations in Turkey which he would have undertaken even if Congress had not moved directly to impose its own deadline.

Mr. Kissinger is reported to have been "in detailed contact" with the Greek government about his trip to Turkey this weekend. The Athens government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis has been publicly demanding a total withdrawal of some 40,000 Turkish troops who invaded Cyprus in July and August following the overthrow of Cypriot President Makarios.

Archbishop Makarios was toppled in a plot supported by Greece's previous military dictatorship, which itself fell from power when the Cyprus coup backfired.

No immediate trip is planned by Mr. Kissinger to Greece, where the new Karamanlis regime will hold its first election on Nov. 17. Mr. Kissinger could not readily travel to Greece now in any event, for public passion against him there still runs high on the ground that he favored Turkey in the Cyprus crisis.

The inability of the Ford administration to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus, launched in the name of protecting the Greek-Cypriot majority, produced a revolt in Congress. It voted to bar further shipment of American-supplied Turkish arms to Cyprus, to insist on Turkey's observance of the Cyprus cease-fire and to cut off American arms aid to Turkey even before Dec. 10 if Turkey increases its forces on the Mediterranean island, just 40 miles off the Turkish coast.

Mr. Kissinger's position is that these limitations, imposed on the ground that Turkish arms went sent to Cyprus in violation of American law, ignore what he and many other U.S. strategists see as overriding American interests in the eastern Mediterranean.

If the present heightened Arab-Israeli tension resulting from decisions at the Arab summit meeting at Rabat last week should produce a new war in the Middle East, these strategists maintain,

Turkey, a member of the North Atlantic alliance, would be vital to American security interests in the region. Accordingly, these strategists say, this is no time to provoke the sensitivities of Turkey, where the government is in the process of reorganization.

Hope Expressed by Clerides

NICOSIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides today expressed the hope that

the visit to Ankara by Mr. Kissinger on Friday might help the Cypriot refugees to return to their homes.

Mr. Clerides' statement, issued by the government information office, increased speculation that Mr. Kissinger's visit would result in a Turkish gesture to allow some of the 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to return to their homes in the Turkish-occupied part of the island.

### On American's Balkan Tour

## Kissinger and Tito Said To Discuss Arms Deal

ROME, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Tito of Yugoslavia were said by informed sources to have discussed today the possibility of American arms supplies for the Balkan nation—an issue that has not been raised in public for years.

U.S. sources were reluctant to talk about how the subject was raised at the meeting in Belgrade today but they acknowledged that the United States had agreed to consider what Mr. Tito had in mind.

American sources were anxious to disclaim that any massive U.S. arms supply for Yugoslavia is contemplated. What is being considered, they said, are relatively minor arms supplies, as one of many forms of expanded American-Yugoslav cooperation.

It was reported that the major topic under consideration is spare parts for weapons supplied to Yugoslavia in the past. Sources did not explain, however, what weapons the spare parts were for.

Mr. Kissinger, in a statement in Belgrade, said today that the Arab and Israeli governments must make an effort "to bring their positions close to each other" in the interest of achieving a Middle East settlement, United Press International reported.

After talks with President Tito, Mr. Kissinger pledged that "the United States would like to do its best to prevent a stalemate."

When Yugoslav relations with the Soviet Union improved in the 1960s, the Belgrade government

began to receive Soviet weapons. Yugoslavia now may wish to obtain some American weapons for both military and political purposes, to reduce its dependence on Soviet supplies and to show that it has a powerful countervailing friend in the United States.

Mr. Kissinger arrived in Rome as the end of a day that included the windup of a visit to Romania and his stopover in Belgrade to visit President Tito. In both countries he expressed American determination to strengthen bilateral relations with both Communist nations and thus bolster their independent positions in Eastern Europe.

Both Romania and Yugoslavia have been exposed to growing Soviet pressures in recent months and Mr. Kissinger's presence in Bucharest and Belgrade was seen as a symbolic reaffirmation of American interests in the area, as well as a way to counter pressures from Moscow.

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## Schlesinger Reassures Bonn On U.S. Troops in Germany

BOON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that there would be "neither an increase nor a reduction of U.S. troops in Germany," but rather a shift in the ratio of combat to support forces.

Mr. Schlesinger's comments came after a meeting with Georg Leber, the West German Defense Minister.

Mr. Schlesinger told newsmen that he and Mr. Leber had discussed possible sites for the stationing of two U.S. Army brigades in Germany and future ministerial guidance for NATO.

Radio Shift  
The two new brigades would be part of the ratio shift, in which some 18,000 support troops and their dependents would be withdrawn from West Germany over the next two years and be replaced by an equivalent number of combat soldiers without dependents.

One of the brigades would be stationed in central Germany, at Wilmshagen, near the Czechoslovak border, or at Wiesbaden Air Force base.

Wiesbaden, which would be farther from the initial line of possible conflict, appears to be the first choice of tacticians here.

The second new brigade possibly would be stationed in northern Germany, detached from the bulk of American forces in the south.

The northern brigade would pose two problems—one logistical and the other political.

New Supply Lines  
New lines of supply would have to be set up to support the northern brigade in an area which long has been the domain of British, Dutch, Belgian and West German forces.

Politically, the Americans will want to avoid the impression that the new brigade obviates the need for a proportionate number of troops that the British, Belgians and Dutch now have stationed in the area. Force-reduction agreements are under way in the three countries.

The ratio changes would leave U.S. troop strength in West Germany at about 200,000. Mr. Schlesinger said. He added that there were no plans at this time to change the nuclear equipment in Germany.

The Defense Department, however, is committed to reviewing the need for maintaining its present full nuclear arsenal in Western Europe, estimated at 7,000 warheads.

Confers With Schmidt  
Later in the day, Mr. Schlesinger met with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. A German Defense Ministry spokesman said that the two men discussed questions of security within the Atlantic alliance, with special reference to the current status of the world's economy.

U.S. Ambassador Martin Luther Andersen participated in the talks. A spokesman for Mr. Schlesinger said that the defense secretary's two-and-a-half day visit—his first to West Germany—was in response to a "long-standing invitation" from Mr. Leber.



## Rome Food Parley Faces Complex Problems

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Since Secretary of State Henry Kissinger issued the call 13 months ago for the World Food Conference that starts in Rome tomorrow, several truths about the nature of the problem facing humanity have come into better focus.

One is that powerful forces over which man seems to have little immediate control have had a role in bringing about the food crisis. Global population is growing at a rate of 70 million a year. Not much can be done to slow it down before the year 2000, when the world's population will be around 6.5 billion people, instead of the present 3.5 billion.

The weather was catastrophically bad in both 1972 and 1974, with drought in Africa, early frosts in the American Great

Plains, failure of the monsoon in India, floods in Bangladesh. World production of wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum and rice—the basic cereals on which people rely for protein and energy—has to increase by about 25 million metric tons a year to cope with the rising demand brought on by population growth and rising affluence.

Between 1971 and 1972, annual world output actually declined by 35 million tons. This year's output is also expected to be lower than the 1.265 billion tons produced in 1973, mainly because of poor weather.

### Nature Not Alone

Yet if the delegates to the United Nations-sponsored conference are to make any headway, they will have to accept one other truth: Nature alone was not responsible for the problem.

Decisions and procrastination—by political leaders in dozens of countries have contributed to the present situation. Now, decisions requiring political courage and a new level of maturity must be made if there are to be improvements.

At the Rome conference, representatives of poor countries will almost certainly engage in ritual condemnation of the policies of the rich. They will demand more food assistance, more technical aid, more credit. There is justice in that, because there is no more blatant example of global inequalities than "the huge food surpluses in wealthy nations and the deficits in poor ones."

But the world food situation is, above all, a matter of immense complexity.

"Discriminative" to increased agricultural production exist in many countries. Farmers have been placed at the end of the line in eligibility for bank credits for investment in agriculture.

### Priorities Elsewhere

The UN's Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that the average small farmer in South Asia, unable to obtain adequate credit, spends about \$6 a hectare (2.47 acres) on his crop instead of the \$30 to \$80 needed to achieve maximum yields through the use of new seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. Industrial development, the tourist business and military needs have often been assigned a higher priority than agricultural development.

India made dramatic gains in food production in the 1960s and experts believe that the outlook for that country is not hopeless. Yet few observers believe that the Indian government has done all it could to increase farm production.

In the last 15 years, India has financed two major wars with Pakistan as well as the development of nuclear devices. India this year is facing a food deficit in the range of 5 to 10 million tons.

Many aspects of the present food crisis are still murky. Not enough is known by policy makers about true conditions in the majority of countries where hunger and malnutrition are said to be widespread. All indications are that famine is already a reality in a number of areas in Africa and South Asia, but the statistics are often misleading.

Government decisions by rich

countries have also had a major impact.

It is an ironic comment on global interdependence that the draining away of the world's grain reserves in 1972 can be traced, in part, to riots by Polish workers on the Baltic coast in December, 1970. The riots were a bout high-priced, low-quality food.

The Soviet Union took notice. Concerned about its own domestic tranquility, it decided to improve the diet of its population by increasing the component of grain-fed red meat. After a bad harvest in 1972, Moscow bought grain from the United States and other producers on an unprecedented scale, rather than reduce Soviet livestock herds. Had the Soviet government chosen an opposite alternative—autarky—grain supplies now might be ample and prices might be lower.

Another example of the role that governments play was the embargo ordered on the cultivation of wheat because of low world prices and a seemingly inexhaustible surplus in the late 1960s. Between 1968 and 1970, the combined wheat acreage of the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina fell from over 50 million hectares to under 38 million. Wheat production fell from over 80 million tons to under 60 million tons.

The Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that "if these four countries had maintained the wheat area they had in 1967 and 1968, yields obtained from 1969 through 1972 would have produced over 90 million tons more wheat."

The extent to which government actions in rich countries affect poor countries is only now being analyzed.

The impact of the U.S. and international food-aid programs of the 1960s is also being reassessed. Some economists feel that these programs enabled governments to postpone tough decisions, such as choosing between industrial or agricultural investments and introducing population-control measures.

Despite the huge shipments of U.S. aid in the 1960s, the average per-person food calories in India is about what it was in 1959.

The suggestion that policy makers helped create the present situation and still have the power to rectify it is not popular with those who believe that the world is moving relentlessly toward a doomsday reckoning.

William Fiedler, one provocative thinker on such subjects, has suggested that the era of major famines has arrived and that it is time for countries like the United States to start drawing up lists of which countries to save and which to write off as lost.

According to the Economic Research Service, the most difficult problem facing delegates to the conference in Rome is not how to increase the output of food, but rather how to distribute it more equitably.

Their analysis shows that food production grew faster than the population between 1954 and 1972, so that, on the average, the 3.8 billion people in the world in 1973 had 10 per cent more to eat than did the 2.5 billion people in the world in 1954.

In spite of their difficulties, the developing countries actually expanded their farm output faster than developed ones during those years. But in the developing nations, the gains were used up feeding populations that grew much faster than in rich countries.

In short, the gains of the 1960s were not distributed equally. More than half the increase in food output went to affluent countries with 30 per cent of world population, while the rest was spread among the poorer 70 per cent of the world.

Moreover, the scientific revolution in agriculture has yet to be fully applied in the less developed world. The new fertilizers and seeds of high-yield strains of wheat, corn and rice have been concentrated in only a few countries so far, starting with Mexico in the 1940s and spreading lately to India and Pakistan.

In India and Pakistan, only a few provinces are using the methods. But even with the application of new technology, political will-power and imagination of leaders in rich and poor countries alike may still be the decisive factor in finding solutions.

The agenda for the World Food Conference gives a hint of the political difficulties that lie ahead. The main "national and international programs of action" to be discussed are:

- Measures for increasing food production in developing countries.

- Policies for improving diets and nutrition in all countries.

- Better exchanges of information between countries about demand and supply, and the establishment of an international grain stockpile.

- Expanded trade.

Representatives of developing countries plainly feel that rich nations have a heavy responsibility to provide them with the technical aid, fertilizer and credit needed to expand their own production.

The United States supports the strategy of gradually replacing the food aid of the past with technical assistance. The Ford administration is seeking \$200 million in new funds for this purpose in its fiscal 1975 budget.

But U.S. economists in and out of the government also feel that other political leaders have got to supplement this help by re-ordering some of their priorities. In some cases this means spending more money on farming and less on industrial development.



**DAYAN ADDRESSES PROTEST AT UN**—Former Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan speaking outside the UN buildings in New York yesterday at a rally called to protest the scheduled appearance of Palestinian Liberation Organization representatives at the UN. The rally was called by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. Officials estimated there were about 25,000 persons at the rally.

## Tito Is Said To Seek U.S. Arms Supply

(Continued from Page 1)

mate from developing" after the hard-line decisions of last week's Arab summit talks in Rabat. He said that if his forthcoming peace-seeking mission in the Middle East is to have any success "all of the parties on both sides [must] understand the special necessities of each other and make an effort to bring their positions closer to each other."

The Romanians let it be known last spring that they were under pressure to grant Moscow special transit rights over Romanian territory in case the Russians wanted to move troops quickly to Bulgaria. The Romanians are said to have resisted such requests.

In Yugoslavia, Soviet activities have taken a more ominous form. The Yugoslavs last summer discovered that pro-Soviet Yugoslav Communists had organized a clandestine Communist party to recruit Yugoslavians to return to the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Kissinger met for three hours last night with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. Their discussions were described as frank and cordial. A joint communiqué issued after Mr. Kissinger left Bucharest this morning said both sides affirmed "the importance of intensifying the contacts and consultations at all levels" between the two countries.

Arriving in Belgrade, Mr. Kissinger paid tribute to Yugoslavia's "fiery spirit of independence" and then had a series of talks with President Tito and senior Yugoslav officials.

Speaking to newsmen after his meeting with Mr. Tito, Mr. Kissinger said that he and the Yugoslav President had "decided to strengthen our relations through consultations and by other means." He did not elaborate.

Mr. Tito told newsmen that his talks with Mr. Kissinger were "very good" and that "on many things we discussed, our positions were identical."

## Key Spaniard Quits Post

(Continued from Page 1)

opening) was not affected by the departure of the two foremost liberals in his cabinet.

But many Spanish commentators have disagreed, including Tito, the once influential Christian-Democrat group. It said it appeared that liberalization "has died" and "a new course has been chosen."

Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez became president of the Institute of Industry a month after Mr. Arias formed his government last January. As chief of the \$4-billion holding company, he supervised operations stretching to almost every significant part of the Spanish economy.

Companies which the institute exerts control or holds a major share include SEAT, an automobile factory which is Spain's biggest manufacturing company, and the national airline, Iberia.

Associates describe Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez as an outspoken liberal favoring far-reaching political and social change in Spain. He is said to feel strongly on this point not only for personal reasons, but also because he hopes Spain will become a member of the Common Market, which at present bars Spain for political reasons.

## Tass Reports Ouster Of 2 American Jews

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—Tass reported tonight that two "Americans of Jewish origin" had been expelled from the Soviet Union for trying to persuade Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel.

The Tass report was based on a story in the Thelwell newspaper Zarya Vostoka, and did not say when the expulsions occurred. The paper identified the two as Arkly Jefferson and Joel Michaels, as nearly as could be determined from the Russian spellings.

## Jayaprakash Narayan Disciple of Gandhi Emerges As Powerful Political Force

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4 (UPI).—

A frail figure, he speaks quietly and wearily. At train stations he is besieged by students and p-sants who place garlands of carnations around his neck. At swarming rallies, tens of thousands raise their fists and shriek: "Lokshik Jayaprakash shubhah."

"Long live Jayaprakash, the people's hero."

"Can anyone fulfill such expectations?" he asked the other day.

At the age of 72, Jayaprakash Narayan, a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and a leader of the independence movement against the British, has emerged as a powerful political force in India. He rallies in Bihar, in the Punjab, in New Delhi and in Rajasthan have drawn surging crowds that toss bouquets at his feet, people who seek to embrace and touch him, who shout "shame, shame" at the mention of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the governing Congress party are plainly frightened of Mr. Narayan, who has said that the

national government is riven with corruption and that India's democracy is withering.

Mr. Narayan—who is popularly known as Jayaprakash or J.P.—insists that Mrs. Gandhi dissolve the government in Bihar, a backward, caste-ridden north-eastern state. He contends that corrupt officials and legislators there have lost touch with their constituents and are kept in power only by thousands of policemen and paramilitary forces.

Mrs. Gandhi—who is not related to the late Mahatma Gandhi—refuses to dissolve the Congress party government in the state because it would lead to similar extrapartisan movements in other states.

What worries the Congress party is that Mr. Narayan's challenge has touched a raw nerve here, that the elderly Gandhian disciple is a reminder of the integrity and selflessness that led India to freedom from Britain in 1947.

T. Government critics, the Indian Congress party has turned sour in recent years.

"Struck by Paralysis"

"What has gone wrong is the character of the leadership and the passivity of the people," Mr. Narayan said in an interview. "The Congress party has been struck by paralysis. There is this unchallenged enjoyment of power. Corruption is everywhere."

"People had faith for so long," he said quietly. "It took time for them to wake up from that kind of dreamland. It's not illiteracy—illiterate people often have more sense than literate people. It's faith—faith in the party that worked for Gandhi and Nehru. But that faith has disappeared."

And where is the country heading? Mr. Narayan replied: "I think it very much depends on the movement. The movement can lift the country from the morass and chaos it has fallen into. I am not bragging or talking of myself."

Whether there is a Jayaprakash or not, whether Jayaprakash lives or dies, the current struggle cannot be halted," he said. "This is a movement that the people had to launch because they found all the doors to social reform and their grievances by legitimate and democratic means completely shut."

Earlier reports, from Paris, said that Mr. Komrad, who is known in the West for his novel "The Visitor" and other books, was urged to emigrate or face trial.

The writer was released along with Miklos Szemjok, a young poet, and sociologist Ivan Szeny. They, too, are to leave Hungary, Die Presse reported.

## Booby-Trap Bomb Wounds 5 in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A booby-trap bomb wounded two soldiers and three children today, ending a three-day lull in violence, the British Army said.

An army spokesman said the children were apparently playing outside a derelict house being searched for arms by the two soldiers when the explosion occurred in Lurgan, a small town 25 miles south of Belfast that has been the frequent site of shooting and bomb attacks.

## Paris Regime Says Strikes Are Political

Giscard Aide Cites Communist-Led Union

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today charged that the General Labor Confederation (CGT), France's Communist-led labor union, was turning the current wave of strikes into a "political action" with the aim of weakening the government.

With the crippling postal strike entering its third week, and other wildcat strikes breaking out across the country, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and members of his government have begun an attempt to turn public opinion against the strikers.

"There is an extraordinary attempt being made by the CGT and the Communist party to politicize this conflict," Xavier Beauchamps, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's press spokesman, said today.

Postal officials and union representatives met twice today to try to end the conflict that has stopped mail deliveries and reduced telephone and telegraph service since mid-October. There is still no agreement on the workers' basic demand for a 200-franc-a-month raise.

Last night, Gabriel Peronneau, a junior minister in charge of the civil service, made the first charge of politicization of the strike. "It is a political movement, let it be called that," he said. "It is an honest union movement, things can be worked out."

Charges Denied

The government's charges today—quickly denied by the unions—showed an increasing official sensitivity that this is the left's first concerted attempt to embarrass Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and show that centrist governments cannot solve labor problems.

Jean-Pierre Chevènement, one of the more left-leaning Socialist leaders, wrote today that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was "leading France to catastrophe."

Mr. Beauchamps denied that catastrophe was near. "The President does not have a point of view fundamentally pessimistic on these labor conflicts," he said. "He considers that they are bound to occur during a difficult economic period."

A few new strikes will be added to the postal strike, particularly in the public services sector. Electricity workers plan to walk off the job tomorrow, with some cuts in power expected. That service around Paris will be as strained as ever.

Domestic food distributors began strikes today to protest government rationing programs. Coal mines in the Lorraine stayed off the job to protest mine shutdowns, and printing unions scheduled a strike for Nov. 13, calling for newspapers to be published only that date. Tonight it was unclear if this would be carried out.

Even veterinarians walked out today to protest a bill that would create a corps of civil guards to guard and allow veterinary medicines to be sold in supermarkets.

Tomorrow, the CGT and the CFDT, the second largest labor union, have called a "day of action," urging their members to stage brief walkouts in all French industries. They plan a meeting tomorrow evening at the Place de la Bastille.

## Allende's Sister Held in Chile on Weapons Charge

SANTIAGO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Laura Allende, the sister of the late Marxist President Salvador Allende, has been arrested in alleged possession of hand grenades and a clandestine contact with leftist extremists, the military government announced today.

Air Force Comdr. Enrique Montero, under secretary of the interior, said in a brief statement that the 56-year-old woman was picked up at her home Saturday.

Allende was overthrown in a military coup Sep. 11, 1973, and committed suicide rather than surrender, according to reports by the military junta.

Comdr. Montero said security forces found four hand grenades and a large number of documents linking her with clandestine revolutionary movement.

She had been under house arrest. She is reportedly suffering from cancer.

A former congressional deputy in Allende's Socialist party, she was the only family member allowed to remain in Chile after the coup.

## 2 Air Aides Cleared In Yugoslav Crash

TITOGRAD, Yugoslavia (AP).—A district court today cleared two air traffic controllers of charges of negligence and incompetence in connection with Yugoslavia's worst air crash, the plane agency Tanjug said.

All 35 passengers and six crew members died when a Yugoslav Airlines Caravelle jet crashed into a mountain 25 miles north of here in September, 1973.

Cosmos-693 Lunched

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-693, an unmanned earth satellite.

If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

Recent additions to our Distillery enable us to ship more Jack Daniel's overseas. Sadly, the quantity is still limited. But the quality is worth a visit to any of the restaurants, bars and hotels listed below.

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Claridges  
The Westbury  
Grosvenor House  
Im-On-The-Park  
The Dorchester Hotel  
The Connaught Hotel  
Hilton Hotel  
Les Ambassadeurs  
The Savoy Hotel  
The Grenadier

### GERMANY

Berlin  
Hotel Kempinski  
Hilton Hotel  
Palace Hotel  
Berlita Hotel

### HAMBURG

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Intercontinental  
Hotel Atlantic  
Europaischer Hof  
Garmisch-Partenkirchen  
Clausen's Posthotel  
Fischer Spielbank  
Goldenes Herz

### HANNOVER

Intercontinental  
Esso-Motel  
Tubingen  
Club Tiffany

### STUTTGART

International  
Brenninger Exquisit  
Karl-Ludwig-Eigen  
Hotel Bachmair  
Hotel Ueberfahrt

### KÖLN

Inter-Continental  
Excelsior  
Dom-Hotel

### MÜNCHEN

Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten  
Bayerischer Hof Hotel  
Bad Neuenahr  
Spielbank

### Freiburg

Herzog's Pub  
Aachen  
Epidot

### WÜRZBURG

Cafe Ludwig Exquisit  
Aschaffenburg  
Bayaria Bar  
Club Royal

### BRUSSELS

Le Chouan  
Comme Chez Soi  
Le Café  
Hôtel Amigo  
Club Opéra

### DIJON

Holiday Inn  
Overlize  
Le Barbizon

### Tervuren

Royal Golf Club



Tournoi  
Holiday Inn

FRANCE  
Paris

Maxim's  
Maurice's Only Oust  
Hôtel Napoleon

Vence  
Hôtel-Restaurant  
du Château-St-Martin

Nice  
Hôtel Negresco  
Hôtel Plaza

ITALY  
Rome

Hotel Cavalieri-Hilton  
Leonardo da Vinci Hotel  
Excelsior Hotel  
Club 84 Night Club  
Hostaria Dell'Orso  
Canova Bar

Copri  
Quisiana Gr. Hotel  
La Pigna Restaurant  
Gran Caffè Youtto

### Venezia

Griffi Palace Hotel  
Danieli Hotel  
Caffè Chioggia  
Florio Bar  
Cori Grill

### Torino

Ferraro Restaurant  
Caffè Torino  
Bellinelli Bar  
Le Perleat Night Club  
Friede Night Club  
Principe di Piemonte Hotel  
Ambasciatori Hotel  
Villa Sassi Restaurant

### Milano

Cavalieri De Hotel  
Duomo Gr. Hotel  
Derby Club Night Club  
Foyer Restaurant  
Rabena Hotel  
Savini Restaurant  
Andrea Hotel  
Lepelletto Giada Bar

### Firenze

Excelsior Italia Hotel  
Villa Medici Hotel  
Doney Restaurant

### Ischia

Excelsior Belvedere Hotel  
Punta Malino Hotel

### SPAIN

Madrid  
Restaurants Boli Hol  
Hotel Fenix  
Restaurant Club 31

### SWITZERLAND

Genève  
Parc des Eaux-Vives  
L'Or du Rhône  
Medico

### Luzern

Alpengarten Bar  
Capital  
Old Swiss House

### IRELAND

Dublin  
New Jury's Hotel  
Gresham Hotel

### GREECE

Athens  
King Mimos  
Nestor

### NETHERLANDS

Scheerdingen  
Restaurant Duedelf  
Amsterdam

Esso Motor Hotel  
Okura Hotel  
Dicker & Thij  
Indisch Restaurant Bali  
Amstel Hotel  
Hotel Krassopolsky  
American Hotel  
Krasnovestnitskoy  
Hotel L'Europe  
Apollo Hotel  
Alpha Hotel



# Aide Denies Ford Plans A Reshuffle

White House Staff, Not Cabinet, Changed

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Donald Rumsfeld, the White House chief of staff, said yesterday that President Ford had made "substantial changes" in the makeup of the administration he inherited three months ago from former President Richard Nixon.

"It's a Ford White House," Mr. Rumsfeld said with emphasis. He challenged, however, reports of an impending reshuffle in the composition of the cabinet, which has not changed since Mr. Ford assumed the presidency on Aug. 9.

It had been reported that White House officials and others close to the President expected him to reshuffle the cabinet after the elections this week. But Mr. Rumsfeld told television interviewers yesterday that, so far as he was aware, Mr. Ford "has no present plans to make changes" in the cabinet.

Some Republicans, eager to have the lingering memory of the Nixon administration erased before the midterm congressional elections, have suggested that Mr. Ford has waited too long to put his own staff in the executive branch.

Mr. Rumsfeld, interviewed on the Columbia Broadcasting System program "Face the Nation," countered: "You can make a case that there's been substantial change."

All of the examples he cited, however, concerned the White House staff, which Mr. Rumsfeld himself joined three weeks ago, replacing Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. Mr. Rumsfeld said that since taking office, Mr. Ford had replaced "something over nine" of the senior 10 or 15 White House aides and that of 124 professional members of the staff, 47 have left and another 17 are leaving. He did not identify any of those yet to depart.

The presidential aide also said: "The best assurance of stability is orderly change, as opposed to abrupt change, in a free society."

Sources had said that between the elections and the first of the year, Mr. Ford was virtually certain to replace four senior Nixon holdovers. They were identified as Peter Brennan, the Secretary of Labor; Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; Claude Brinegar, the Secretary of Transportation; and Roy Ash, the cabinet-level director of the Office of Management and Budget. The sources also said that the President probably would name new officials to replace Frederick Dent, the Secretary of Commerce; Earl Butte, the Secretary of Agriculture; and James Lynn, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Lynn was said to be likely to move to a top spot in the White House staff.

Asked about the likelihood of cabinet changes by the President, Mr. Rumsfeld said: "I wouldn't begin to guess what he is contemplating, but I'm aware, and I'm sure as I'm aware, that he is aware, he has not made any decisions with respect to the cabinet officers."

# Crew of Pueblo, Except Skipper, Will Get Medals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Navy says that it will award medals to most of the crew of the ship *Pueblo* who were imprisoned in North Korea—but not to the commanding officer, Comdr. Lloyd Bucher.

It said that 78 of the 80 crewmen who returned in December, 1968, after a year in a North Korean prison, would receive a total of 105 awards covering the time of their captivity.

Comdr. Bucher, who was severely criticized for surrendering the lightly armed electronic surveillance ship without a fight in January, 1968, off the North Korean coast, was not recommended for an award, the Navy said Friday.

It did not identify the other 79 who would not receive a medal and the announcement did not explain the six-year delay in making the awards.

# Catholics in World

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Catholics make up just over 18 percent of the world's population, with the largest concentration in the Americas, where 71 percent are Catholics, according to statistics issued by the Vatican.



United Press International

**POLITICAL CHIEFS**—Democratic national chairman Robert Strauss predicted very large gains for his party in today's elections, but his Republican counterpart, Mary Louise Smith, said that the GOP would do "much better" than expected. The two leaders appeared in Washington on Sunday on the national television show, "Meet the Press."

## Democratic Gains Seen Today

# Ford Asks Large Turnout at Polls

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—President Ford today urged Americans to go to the polls tomorrow and "send a message to Washington and the world." He warned that a low turnout in the elections could bring minority rule.

"You will not just be voting for Democrats or Republicans," Mr. Ford said to newsmen in the White House Rose Garden. "You will be casting your vote of confidence in the United States of America."

The President did not specifically endorse Republican candidates in his statement, but stressed in his statement, but stressed

of the need for voter turnout. He said that some surveys indicated a turnout of only 40 percent of the voter population.

"If this is true, the Congress, with which I must work here in Washington to control inflation, strengthen the economy and preserve peace in the world, could be elected by only 21 percent of the voters," Mr. Ford said. "I don't think anyone wants that kind of minority rule," he added.

The President's wife stood at his side as he read his statement. Later, the President announced:

"We both voted. I hope they're counted. It might be important." The President was referring to the absentee ballots cast by Mrs. Ford and himself.

Mr. Ford departed slightly from his prepared text, using the words "minority decision" rather than "minority rule" in urging voters to vote.

"Every eligible voter will send a message to Washington and to the world tomorrow," he said.

Those who cast their ballots, "whether they vote for Republican or Democratic candidates or for others, will be voting 'yes' for our American tradition of government by the people and for the people," the President said.

"Everyone who can get to the polls and fails to go, who refuses to exercise the precious right of a free citizen to vote his or her honest conviction, is actually voting 'no' on our system of self-government," Mr. Ford said.

As the President spoke, a Democratic landslide appeared imminent in the first national election to reflect the effects of the Watergate scandal and a staggering economy.

The final pre-election survey by the Associated Press shows that Democrats have a chance to win two-thirds control of both houses of Congress and a record number of governorships.

Democratic leaders predicted yesterday that the party would virtually sweep tomorrow's elections, while Republicans talked about holding down their losses.

## First Since Resignation

The balloting for 35 governorships, 34 Senate seats and all 435 House seats will be the first since Richard Nixon resigned as President in August and was pardoned by President Ford.

The election also comes amid mounting inflation and unemployment and national debate over what to do about both. Mr. Ford has campaigned for GOP candidates, saying that he needs a Congress he can work with to cure the economy, while Democrats have called for congressional strength to put through their own solutions.

The anticipated Democratic landslide comes just two years after Mr. Nixon won for the Republicans one of history's two biggest presidential victories.

Although Republicans contended that their candidates were gaining strength across the country, the latest available information showed Democrats still ahead in most of the key races. The AP survey, based on reports from bureaus in all 50 states, late polls and interviews with political strategists for the major parties and candidates, gives the following picture:

**Senate**—The Democrats are likely to gain from five to seven of the 14 GOP seats at stake and stand a good chance of holding all 20 of their own. This could mean 53 to 55 Democrats in the new Senate, compared to the 58-42 margin they already hold.

**House**—The Democratic gain could be as high as 50 seats and no less than 30 if present trends hold. The Democrats now hold a 248-187 edge.

**Governors**—The Democrats hold 32 of the 50 statehouses and appear likely to gain from seven to 10 more.



Associated Press

President and Mrs. Ford in the White House Rose Garden yesterday after he urged Americans to go to the polls.

# Nixon Walks With Assistance; Fluid in Lung Worries Doctor

By Stuart Auerbach

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 4 (UPI).—Former President Richard Nixon improved enough today for his doctors to allow him to get out of bed for the first time since postoperative shock took him to the brink of death last Tuesday night.

They told his nurses at Long Beach Memorial Medical Center to help him take a few steps around his hospital room, but to watch very carefully that this exercise did not cause any unusual changes in his heart rhythm or blood pressure.

His doctors said that Mr. Nixon, 61, "still continues to show gradual improvement" after having been taken off the critical list yesterday. They reported that his vital signs—pulse, blood pressure, respiration and temperature—remained stable.

But the doctors revealed today the appearance of what could be a serious complication in Mr. Nixon's recovery—the presence of a small amount of fluid in his left lung. Dr. John Lungren, the former president's principal physician, said that he is "concerned" over the fact that fluid has remained in the lung.

The doctors are hoping that this fluid, which could cause a collapse of Mr. Nixon's lung and

problems with his breathing, will be absorbed naturally.

For at least two days, they have been giving him treatments designed to keep his lungs expanded. They have ordered Mr. Nixon to cough frequently and to do deep-breathing exercises—normal instructions to a post-surgery patient to keep his lungs free of fluid.

Yesterday, the doctors revealed the start of positive-pressure-breathing treatments for 10 minutes every four hours. This treatment forces air under pressure into Mr. Nixon's lungs to keep them expanded.

## Clogged Blood

Dr. Lungren blamed the existence of fluid in Mr. Nixon's lung on an "irritation of the diaphragm" that arose from a large mass of clotted blood that had collected in his left flank. This blood, which came from the massive internal bleeding that threw Mr. Nixon into shock last Tuesday, six hours after surgery, is pressing upward on his left lung.

Doctors operated on Mr. Nixon early last Tuesday morning to stop the potentially fatal flow to his lungs of clots formed as a result of phlebitis in his left leg.

## In Speech Commemorating Churchill

# Fulbright Takes Gloomy View of Dangers Facing the World

By Roy Reed

FULTON, Mo., Nov. 4 (NYT).—Sen. William Fulbright stepped into one of the best-known forums of the English-speaking world here and delivered the last major statement on the world's condition that he is expected to make before leaving office next January.

It was the kind of exploring for "new realities" that the Arkansas Democrat has become known for. The speech Saturday was also gloomy, even by Fulbright standards, as an observer in Washington said when told of it.

Speaking where Winston Churchill made his "Iron Curtain" speech in 1946 after his rejection by British voters, Sen. Fulbright, who was defeated earlier this year in the Democratic primary, warned that the world's economic turmoil could lead to war, famine and depression.

"Democracy itself is threatened," he said.

Unless the Middle East "time bomb" is defused, he said, the world will see "a new war, a new oil boycott, and possibly consequences therefrom ranging from another great depression to Armageddon itself."

Westminster College decided that this year's John Findley Green Lecture should commemorate the 100th anniversary, on Nov. 30, of Churchill's birth. Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee since 1959, was chosen to give the lecture.

## Pessimistic

His speech easily matched Churchill's 1946 Green Lecture in pessimism. The British leader, speaking here on March 5, 1946, told an audience that included President Harry S. Truman, that "from Stettin in the Baltic to



Sen. William Fulbright

Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent." Behind that curtain, he said, lay the totalitarian dominance of the Soviet Union. Churchill admitted to a decline in confidence in "the haggard world."

But he ended on a note of hope, saying that if Britain and the United States joined hands, "the high roads of the future will be clear, not only for us, but for all; not only for our time, but for the century to come."

Sen. Fulbright seemed more resigned. He said:

"History casts no doubt at all on the ability of human beings to deal rationally with their problems, but the greatest doubt on their will to do so. The signals of the past are thus clouded and ambiguous, suggesting hope but not confidence in the triumph of reason. With nothing to lose in any event, it seems well worth a try."

Sen. Fulbright admitted that his powers of persuasion had

been less than he would have liked over the years.

"It is one of the perversities of human nature that people have a far greater capacity for enduring disasters than for preventing them, even when the danger is plain and imminent," he said.

## Warnings of Dangers

Today's plainest and most imminent danger is economic collapse and political upheaval, he said. He traced the danger to inflation caused by an imbalance of international payments "caused by the quadrupling of the price of oil since the October war." He said if the trend continued, the credit of consuming countries, rich and poor, would soon be exhausted, "giving rise to economic collapse and political upheaval."

Sen. Fulbright said that that could be avoided only by a new austerity for Americans and a settlement of the Middle East problem.

He blamed American "high living" for much of the problem. "We cannot blame the oil producers for the irresponsible and rapacious extravagance of our wanted way of life," he said.

Besides returning to a simple way of living, Americans must accept mandatory government measures including a tax increase greater than that recommended by President Ford, he said.

His proposals for the Middle East were not new but he stated them in blunter language than before. He said another Arab-

## Another Tokyo Quake

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Another earthquake shook the Kanto area, including Tokyo, today, raising to eight the number of quakes in the area in the last seven days. Again there were no reports of damage or casualties, police said.

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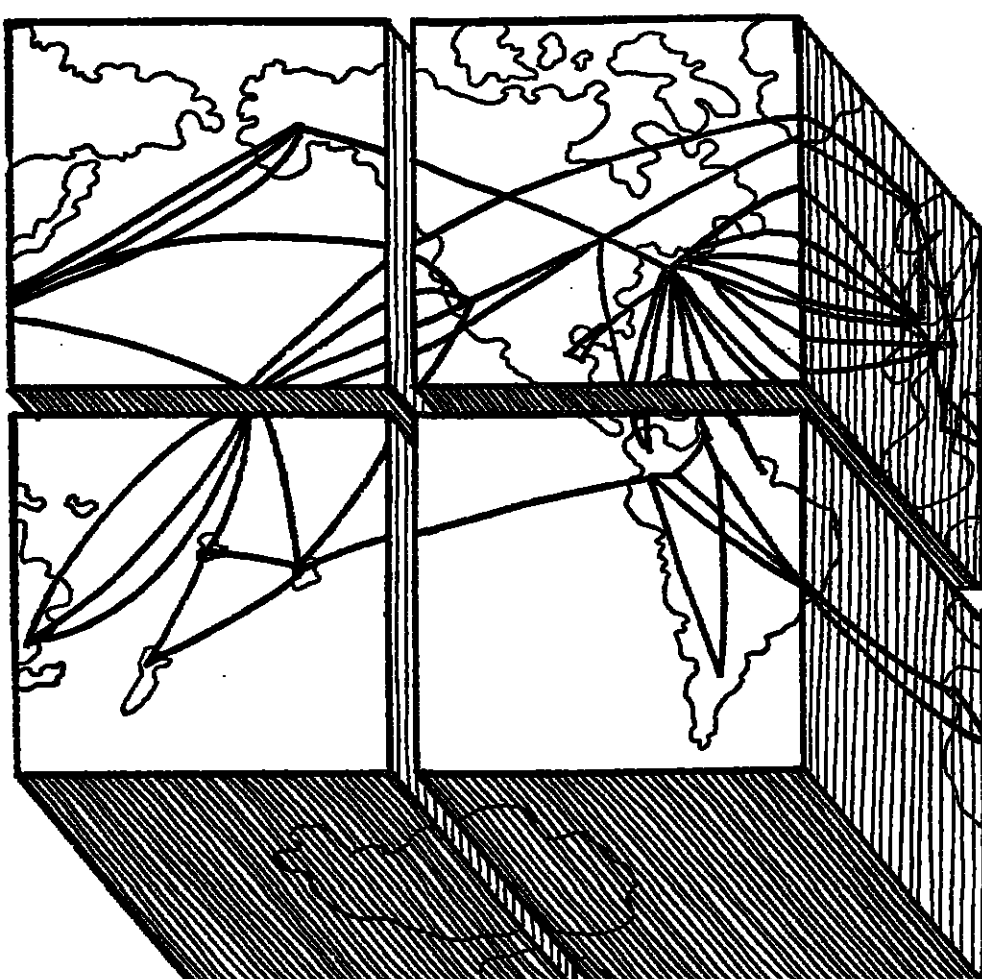
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## Oil Firms May Resist Giving Full Data to Energy Agency

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—We have to take the bitter with the sweet," said a top American oil executive in London recently. He was referring to the far-reaching agreement of at least 11 major industrial nations to co-operate in the energy field, mainly through an international energy agency to be set up in Paris Nov. 18.

For most international oil companies, the oil-sharing agreement designed for times of crisis is fully digestible. But along with

it, the governments have promised one another to collect statistics regularly from companies based on their territory. On this point, the companies are talking and have already warned the governments against too much control.

The warning was issued by most of the oil executives who recently met in London with top government representatives to discuss the impact of the consumer cooperation agreement on oil company practices. While bound to secrecy, the executives now appear willing to talk, although informally, about the agreement—whose good points they feel outweigh the bad.

"Excellent for us"

"The oil-sharing arrangement is excellent for us," a Chevron official in Europe said. "During the last oil crisis, the burden of decision fell on our shoulders and hurt relations with many of the producers. Now governments will assume the responsibility for who gets how much during periods of severe shortage."

That feeling is shared by at least four other oil executives who attended the London meeting. They all pointed out, moreover, that the companies will be willing to cooperate with the governments in emergency situations.

But "strong reservations" is the watchword for the oil executives where the supply of confidential information to the international energy agency is concerned.

"We do not understand the precise objective of the information commitments the governments have taken," explained Baron Edouard Sneyers, top oil company, Petrofina. "There have been too many so far but in general too much is being asked for no apparent reason."

The energy agreement reached at a Sept. 30 meeting of 12 industrial nations in Brussels stipulates types of information which must be made available by governments to the new agency in Paris. How the governments get the details from companies is their business, experts say, but they have to get them.

Approval Necessary  
The council's approval is a necessary step before any agreement can be submitted to the union's 120,000 active members in 25 states under a ratification process that could take 10 days or more.

Disagreement yesterday was unanimous, and applied even to the agenda for the day's negotiations. At the end of the day, only the slimmest hope appeared to remain that a strike would be averted by bargaining during the week.

Guy Farmer, general counsel for the producers, denied that an impasse had been reached that required a breakdown in the talks. "We are willing to continue to negotiate around the clock," he said.

Union spokesmen said management's lack of response to their most recent economic package made further discussion fruitless. Mr. Farmer replied that many issues, both economic and non-economic, remained unresolved, "and we felt we ought to clean up the non-economic matters first."

The first of two meetings yesterday was devoted primarily to the issue of proper grievance machinery, including ways to settle disputes arising from wildcat strikes. That lasted 2 1/2 hours and was to have been followed by a late-afternoon bargaining session.

No Response  
When the second meeting convened just before 5 p.m., it lasted only long enough for Mr. Miller to learn that there would be no association response on wages, cost-of-living adjustments, sick pay, severance pay and other matters.

Coal reserves available to industry are such that power-generating utilities might be able to withstand a short strike. But steel manufacturers have a limited coal stockpile and might have to consider cutting back production as a hedge against a prolonged fuel shortage.

The union has a firm tradition, now part of its constitution, of not working without a finally approved contract.

A management spokesman yesterday denied the charge that the association acted in "con-empt" of the mine workers. He said the operators felt they could address the wage problem, and other economic issues more intelligently once they could assess the expected cost of grievance machinery and issues involving working conditions.

## Obituaries

### Hermann Williams, U.S. Art Leader

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Hermann Williams Jr., 66, director emeritus of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, which he led from 1947 to 1968, died yesterday of cancer at his Washington home.

Mr. Williams, holder of degrees from Harvard and the University of London, was assistant curator of painting at the Metropolitan Museum of Art here from 1939 until 1946, when he joined the Corcoran as assistant director. He was co-author with Bartlett Bredon of "William Sidney Mount, 1807-1883," and also wrote "The Civil War: The Artists' Record," and "Mirror to the American Past: A Survey of American Genre Painting, 1750-1900."

### Joseph Reap

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Joseph Reap, 60, a veteran public affairs officer for the State Department, died in a hospital

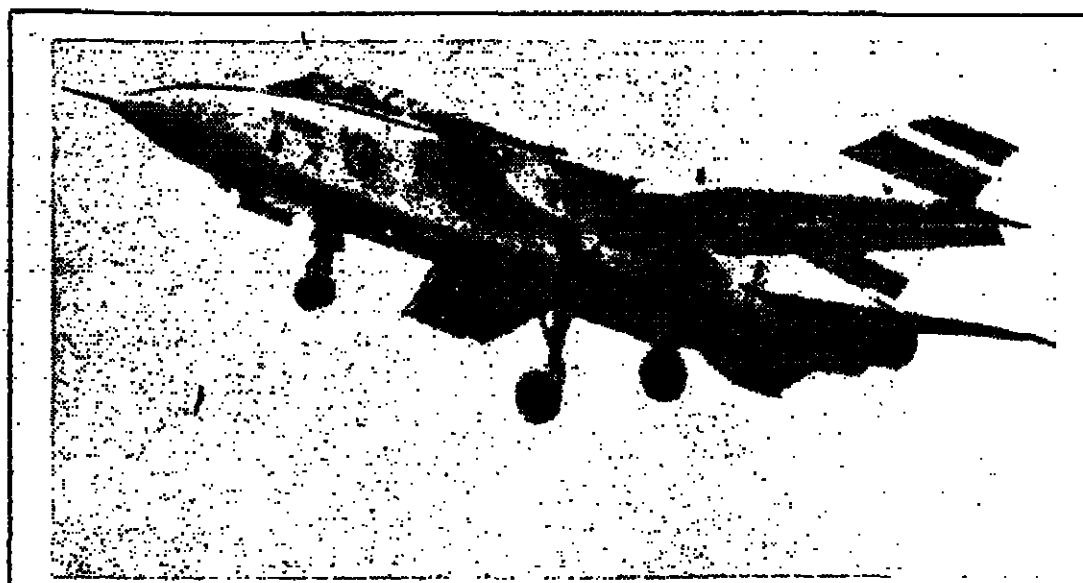
here yesterday, two days after suffering a stroke.

He held a variety of positions in the Press Office at the State Department, including that of chief of the news media branch and then deputy director of the news division from 1956 until 1960.

One of his most delicate and demanding assignments was to help arrange the two-week U.S. tour of the late Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev in 1959. Three charter planes of reporters followed the Soviet leader across the country during that trip.

### Gen. George Borkan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Retired Maj. Gen. George Borkan, 80, former quartermaster general of the Army and a veteran of three wars, died Saturday in Walter Reed Army Medical Center. He served as director of the Berlin airlift supply operations during the 1948-49 Russian blockade of that city.



NEW PLANE—Prototype of multirole combat aircraft making its first flight at British military airport near Warton in northern England last week. Italy and West Germany, along with Britain, are expected to take part in development of the plane.

## Sark's Women Can Bank on 'Liberation'

SARK, Channel Islands, Nov. 4 (AP).—Women's Lib has come to this tiny island ruled as a feudal fiefdom since 1563.

Under the island's ancient code, women were considered the chattels, or personal property, of their husbands. But Friday night the Sark Chief Pleas, or parliament, began to change all that.

The 40 landowners and people's deputies in the Chief Pleas passed three separate bills that would allow women to open bank accounts, make wills, hold insurance policies, start businesses and keep their own wages.

The feudal code still bans divorce for the 572 inhabitants of the 3 1/2-mile-long island just

off the French coast in the English Channel. But it is easily obtained on the neighboring island of Guernsey.

For 47 years Sark was ruled by a woman—Dame Sibyl Hathaway, the 21st seigneur of Sark since Queen Elizabeth I granted the island 411 years ago to Heller de Carteret, the first seigneur, and instructed him to populate it.

Before she died July 14, Dame Sibyl expressed interest in emancipating Sark's women. Her grandson and successor, Michael Beaumont, 47, cast his vote for the bills in the Chief Pleas. A Bristol aeronautical engineer, he plans to move permanently to Sark in April.

Before taking effect, the new laws have to go before Queen Elizabeth II and her Privy Council and then be registered as laws in the Guernsey Royal Court, a process expected to take until spring.

Sark's women are not unanimously pleased by the impending changes. Mrs. Lillian Barker, who actively campaigned against changes in the feudal code, said:

"We have lived very happily under these laws like our ancestors before us and now they are going to be changed just to please a few English people. Many Sarkese feel bitter about it and I am afraid there may be friction."

## Despite Shortcomings in U.S. Program

## Study Asks Revenue Sharing's Continuation

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A two-year study of federal revenue sharing has concluded that despite some shortcomings, the \$30.2-billion program should be renewed as soon as possible, and on a long-term basis.

Passed in 1972 as the cornerstone of President Richard Nixon's new federalism, the program has been returning money to 39,000 state and local governments. The five-year plan is just past the halfway point and has resulted in the disbursement of more than \$15 billion, officials said here.

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, composed of private citizens, members of Congress and representatives of local and state governments, has concluded that Congress should renew the plan, due to expire Dec. 31, 1976.

The commission, established in 1959 by Congress to monitor national governmental operations, was an early supporter of revenue sharing.

Its chairman is Robert Merriam, a Chicago business executive. Among its 23 members are Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The commission supported renewal of the program despite strong contentions that it has failed to attract a significant amount of citizen participation in the design of new local programs and that there are insufficient safeguards against racial and sexual discrimination in the use of the funds.

On the positive side, the commission said, revenue sharing has served to help equalize rich and poor states, has given more to needy central cities than to well-to-do suburbs and has allowed states and local communities to enjoy a healthy and wide discretion in use of the money.

There was some division of opinion as to what form revenue sharing should take in the future. Local officials, who are recipients of revenue sharing, supported the majority opinion that funds should come from a permanent trust rather than in five-year appropriations.

Furthermore, they believed that the funds should be tied to a constant percentage of the federal personal income tax base. This approach, they asserted, would allow local governments and spending agencies to plan on the basis of known income sources.

Mass War Grave Found in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Construction workers digging a new road on Mount Parnis, 20 miles north of here, discovered the mass grave of 17 persons executed by the German occupation forces in 1944, the police said.

The grave was examined by police specialists, a spokesman said.

The victims were executed in retaliation for the killing of a German soldier. They were all shepherds who belonged to three families living in Legrena, an area south of Athens who took their sheep to Mount Parnis for the summer.

Sen. Muskie said he preferred the flexibility of periodic appropriations.

Representatives of civil rights organizations, minority groups and Sen. Muskie have criticized the Office of Revenue Sharing for not being more active in enforcement of the anti-discrimination provisions of the program.

The commission found that out of 41 civil rights complaints handled by the office between October, 1972, and June, 1974, 18 had been resolved, 23 were in the process of negotiation and one was in court.

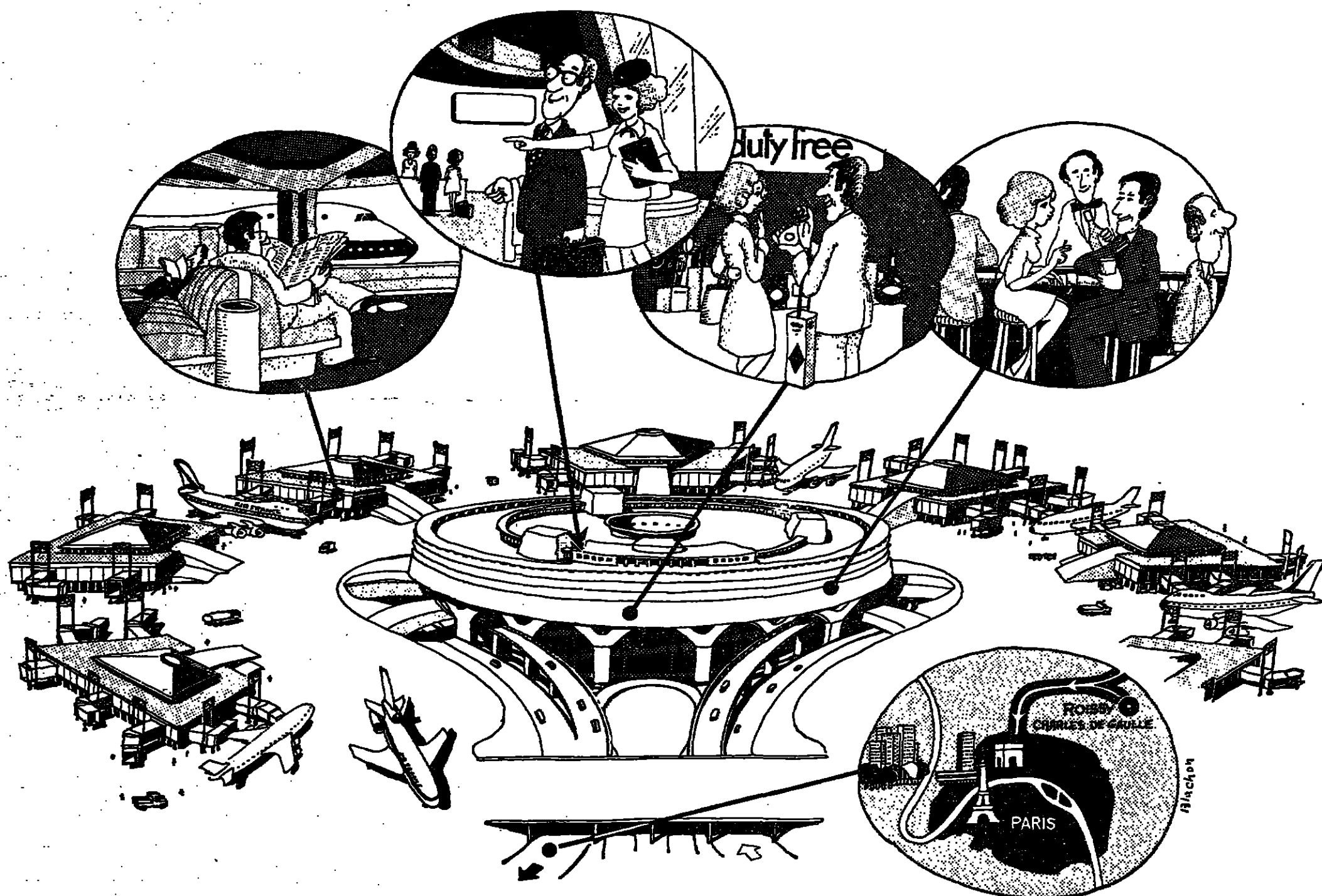
"The Office of Revenue Sharing has tended to emphasize mediation and conciliation in the resolution of allegations of discrimination," the commission found.

### Director's View

Graham Watt, director of the office, said that he did not favor a much larger compliance program in connection with revenue sharing, preferring instead to work through local and state agencies that deal with minority and sexual discrimination.

The commission's call for early extension of revenue sharing meant that the program's supporters anticipated a tough political battle, according to Richard Nathan, a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, who is directing a study of revenue sharing.

The dissent of Sen. Muskie was an early warning to revenue-sharing supporters, he said, as well as a shift of revenue-sharing monitoring from the House Finance and Ways and Means Committees to the Government Operations Committee.



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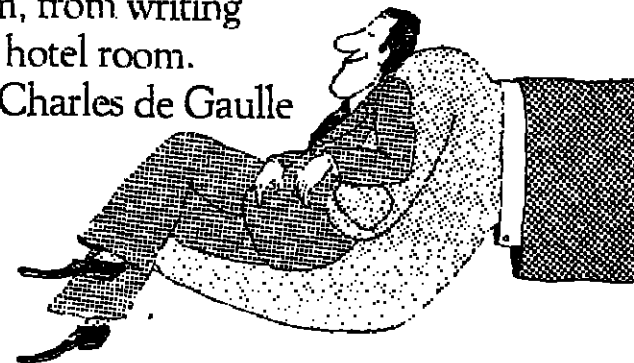
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### Doctors Assailed as Being Timid

## Soviet Satirical Magazine Attacks Increase in Smoking

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (NYT).—Krokodil, the Soviet satirical weekly magazine, appeared recently with a cover cartoon showing a yellow-faced, green-eyed smoker, head on the table like a suicide victim, hand clutching a pack of cigarettes with one protruding from the pack like the barrel of a pistol.

In a striking attack on smoking in this country, where anti-smoking advertisements are infrequent, Krokodil devoted an entire 16-page issue to the question. It disclosed that smoking had grown four times as rapidly as the population since 1970.

Domestic cigarette production this year, according to Vladimir Kholostov, chief of the tobacco administration, will hit 373 billion—enough for everyone over 14 to smoke 100 packs a year even without sizable imports

from Bulgaria, Cuba, Yugoslavia and the United States. By comparison, the average American aged 18 or over smokes over 300 packs a year.

The rise in Soviet cigarette production since 1970 has been 15.5 per cent, while the rise in population has been just under 4 per cent.

### The Thing to Do

The Krokodil article confirmed what almost any Soviet citizen will tell a visitor—that smoking is increasingly fashionable and popular especially among women and young people, despite the introduction of more expensive brands.

The rough-cut Primas, cheapest of all, still sell for 14 kopecks (18 cents) a pack. The more popular Stolicheye or Kossiacheye cost 40 kopecks (52 cents) and some people will pay 80 kopecks (78 cents) for Yava longa.

Krokodil, deploring the typical Soviet practice of citing bad examples in the West whenever trying to combat harmful practices at home, noted the timidity of articles by doctors quoting findings abroad on the harmful effects of smoking. "In a word, all these terrors take place somewhere in far-off lands or in the countries of capitalism," Krokodil said. "And our smoker is left with the brave hope that this does not affect him personally."

Another Krokodil target is social pressure, especially from elders and superiors. Krokodil criticizes stars of stage and screen for using smoking as a device to cover any dimension, blames teachers for setting bad examples for students and chides parents for encouraging their youngsters to start the habit.

A cartoon portrays a group of

boys smoking near the rest room in their school while smoke clouds pour out of the teachers' room down the hall. The caption reads: "Our teachers are just like children."

A cartoon unusual for the Soviet press shows God in heaven wearing a gas mask as protection against rising clouds of smoke from earth and muttering, "There's only one way out—we'll have to have another flood." Elsewhere, a cartoon shows the serpent in the Garden of Eden offering Adam and Eve a pack of Soviet cigarettes.

In many public places signs are posted forbidding smoking except in special rooms. Krokodil observed that the signs are widely ignored and acknowledged.

"Such a sign hangs in our office, too, but you cannot see it for the smoke."

### Détente Being Allowed Into South America

## U.S., Latins' Isolation of Cuba Is Starting to Break Down

By Joseph Novitski

BOGOTA, Nov. 4 (WP).—The diplomatic and economic wall that was built around Cuba by the United States and its Latin American allies more than a decade ago has begun to crumble under pressure from the Latin Americans.

For 14 years, three U.S. administrations have used economic aid, diplomatic pressure, military intervention and the CIA to enforce a political and economic

embargo, cutting Cuba off from Latin America.

Now, for the first time since cold war tensions began to ease, détente is being allowed into Latin America.

"American economic dominance in this part of the world exists as a matter of fact," Carlos Lleras Restrepo, a former president of Colombia, said in a recent interview. "But the Latin countries have learned, after voting along to keep China out of the United Nations for 30 years, that the U.S. changes its diplomatic position strictly in accordance with its own interests and that there is no need to follow."

### Sugar Imports Cut

The wall isolating Cuba from its neighbors and trading partners in the United States, the Caribbean and South America was designed to keep Fidel Castro's formula of Socialist revolution from spreading through the hemisphere. The United States

began this isolation by cutting off Cuban sugar imports and all U.S. exports to the island in 1960, after Mr. Castro came to power, and by backing the abortive invasion at the Bay of Pigs the next year.

Under U.S. pressure, Latin American countries then helped to build the wall with unilateral actions and collective diplomatic decisions between 1961 and 1964. Recently, many of the countries

### U.S., Spain Open Talks On Bases Agreement

MADRID, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The United States and Spain today opened negotiations for the renewal of the agreement granting the U.S. Navy and Air Force the use of four Spanish bases.

Sources close to the government said Spain was expected to ask the United States for a formal security treaty in exchange for continued use of the bases.

that helped start the quarantine have taken the initiative to end it—countries such as Chile, Peru, Argentina and Panama.

Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela, the firmest U.S. allies when the embargo was set up by the Organization of American States, have requested that the original decision be reconsidered.

Next weekend, a reference of Oct. 22, 1973, to the 23 countries will meet in Quito, Ecuador, and the required two-thirds majority is expected to vote to leave each member country free to choose its own kind of relations with Cuba. For the first time in the history of the Cuban controversy, the United States, so far as Latin diplomats in three countries have been able to determine, has no clear position.

"The problem is over now," said Arturo Frondizi, president of Argentina when the United States, under President John Kennedy, began pushing for the isolation of Cuba.

### Full Reincorporation

"Now we're heading toward the full reincorporation of Cuba in the Latin American community," Mr. Frondizi said. "But what has changed is the relationship between the United States and Russia, not relations with Latin America."

Isolating Cuba from Latin America failed to bring down Premier Castro's government or force it to change course, as three U.S. presidents apparently hoped it would. In the view of Latin American leaders, it halted the spread of Cuban-style revolution only when the United States was willing to intervene in Latin American internal affairs. For these leaders the policy had three other effects that were predicted by public figures as it was taking shape in 1961 and 1962.

Mr. Frondizi made his predictions in letters to and conversations with Mr. Kennedy. The late Francisco Santiago Dantes of Brazil, then foreign minister, made his publicly in speeches.

First, Cuba, despite Mr. Castro's vaunted nationalism, became a Soviet satellite.

Then, the inter-American system of defense alliances and the OAS, which had been built on the principle of self-determination for all member states, was strained to the breaking point.

Latin American leaders asserted that the precedent for intervention set by the decision in 1962 to expel Cuba from the inter-American system opened the way for the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 and for CIA support for the opposition to the late president Salvador Allende of Chile.

"The U.S. became the great judge of the fitness of governments in the hemisphere," said Sen. Julio Turbay, who argued with the United States in favor of diplomatic action against Cuba when he was Colombian foreign minister in 1961. "That was not what we had intended."

### Increasingly Radicalized

Finally, Latin domestic politics became increasingly radicalized under the pressure to line up on the U.S. side in the cold war. Stumbling democratic governments that had favored Cuba's right to go its own way were ousted by military coups in Argentina in 1962, in Brazil in 1964 and in Chile last year.

But now even Mr. Castro has been showing signs that he wants an end not only to Cuba's isolation from Latin America but from the United States as well.

The top of the wall around Cuba was completed in 1964, after the coup in Brazil, when Venezuela presented evidence to the OAS of Cuba's clandestine landing of arms in Venezuela.

Under the collective defense treaty reached at Rio de Janeiro, with a two-thirds rule in effect, the OAS membership voted to make the break in diplomatic and trade relations with Cuba mandatory.

It is that decision that will be under review starting Friday in Quito.

## Summit Site A Problem for U.S., Russians

### Facilities Limited in Remote Vladivostok

By Peter Osnes

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (WP).—President Ford's meeting later this month with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev in an isolated compound near Vladivostok is posing some serious logistical problems for Soviet and American planners.

In discussions over the last few days with U.S. diplomats, the Russians have made it clear that facilities at the site, about 50 minutes by helicopter from Vladivostok, are very limited.

As a result, the Russians said that only about 60 non-Soviet journalists, including technicians and supervisory personnel, will be accredited for the visit. Apparently, a similar number of Soviet journalists will be on hand.

### Under Negotiations

What is not clear yet is whether the proposed 60 figure includes all foreign reporters, Eastern Europeans, Western Europeans and others, or just Americans. That point, an American source said today, is under negotiation.

In any event, the Soviet decision to restrict coverage means that the majority of reporters traveling with Mr. Ford to Japan and South Korea before he meets with Mr. Brezhnev will be unable to cover the Vladivostok talks.

The two previous summit conferences in the Soviet Union were accessible to all journalists and the events attracted hundreds from the United States and elsewhere.

Vladivostok for years has been closed to foreigners and the initial announcement of the summit there raised the possibility that those restrictions had been lifted. They were not.

Mr. Ford, whose tentative schedule calls for him to arrive before lunch on Nov. 23 and leave before lunch on Nov. 24, will be taken directly to the site of the sessions, apparently a collection of guest houses and sanatorium set in a wood far from any population center.

The press will be kept in an equally remote place, 15 minutes' distance away.

Before the summit talks could be announced during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent visit here, one of the stumbling blocks reportedly was the difficulty in choosing an appropriate place for the meeting.

### Unknown to Americans

Vladivostok was chosen because no other location in the Far East was suitable. But since the area has been closed for so long, Americans here have no idea at all, sources said, of what to expect in the way of accommodations and accommodations for the elaborate entourage that travels with the President.

An advance party from the U.S. Embassy is going on a scouting mission this week. Vladivostok, which is Peter the Great's bay in the Sea of Japan, is about 6,000 miles from the Soviet capital.

## Police in Seoul Seek Arrest of 13 in Hotel Fire

SEOUL, Nov. 4 (AP).—Seoul police say they are seeking warrants for the arrest of 13 persons employed at the Brown Hotel in which 88 persons died in a fire early yesterday.

The police said their list included the business manager and two other employees of the hotel's nightclub. Seventy-two bodies were found in the club, and a survivor said the only exit door was locked when the fire started, apparently to prevent anyone getting out without paying his bill.

The municipal government said it fired a police station chief and the director of a regional office of public hygiene because fire-prevention measures were inadequate and the nightclub had not closed at 2 a.m., as required by law.

The fire, Korea's second worst hotel disaster, broke out shortly before 3 a.m. yesterday in the 56-room hotel, which is on the top three floors of a seven-story building. The search for victims ended today with 88 bodies and with 35 persons hospitalized for burns and other injuries.

### Japan Sets Campaign Promoting Ford Visit

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP).—The government plans a campaign of lectures and advertisements to promote public enthusiasm for President Ford's visit to Japan Nov. 18-23, the Kyodo News Service said today.

Kyodo said the newspaper ads and lectures by pro-American scholars are intended to counter the anti-Ford and anti-American campaigns the leftists are planning. Violent anti-American demonstrations in 1967 resulted in cancellation of a visit to Japan by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. This time the leftists say there will be no violence.



HOLES DON'T HOLD—Some hats work fine as water buckets, but this Saigon cyclist's sun helmet isn't one of them. The ventilation holes meant numerous trips between the gutter tap and the bicycle taxi that they were trying to wash down between fares.

### News Analysis

## Disillusion, Economic Slide Behind Opposition to Thieu

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, which has just begun to take to the streets, did not materialize overnight. It has been building during the 21 months of disillusion, economic decline and war that have followed the signing of the Paris peace agreements.

Although Mr. Thieu is now being attacked for the corruption and repression of his regime, he is, at bottom, being blamed for presiding over non-Communist South Vietnam at a time when things have gone from bad to very bad.

And, as they look to the future, many informed Vietnamese have concluded, rightly or wrongly, that whatever government holds power in Saigon will not much longer be able to afford Mr. Thieu's policy of uncompromising military confrontation with the Communists.

Over the years, many South Vietnamese, perhaps most, have come to believe that the United States is the arbiter of their destiny. When they perceive that their small nation is no longer the pivot of Washington's foreign policy, when they see the American Congress halve South Vietnam's military appropriation, when they hear Mr. Thieu denounce his closest ally for betrayal of a supposed pledge of support—they draw their own conclusions.

"Now the United States and others are talking about national reconciliation and concord," observed an anti-Communist parish priest who led thousands of Catholics out of North Vietnam 30 years ago. "These are the words of the times."

Again, seen from here, the Nixon resignation was a stunning blow to Mr. Thieu. It did not matter that, objectively, President Ford was probably better able to help Saigon with what it needed most—money. Richard Nixon had stood by Mr. Thieu for five years; their destinies were seen to be intertwined.

To be sure, the Americans have not abandoned Mr. Thieu and there is no evidence that they have been manipulating his opponents. On the contrary, Ambassador Graham Martin has pledged firm support to the government that the South Vietnamese people "have freely chosen in their struggle against the cruel North Vietnamese aggression."

There is a bit of fiction in all

## Russia, Portugal To Draw Up Pacts For Cooperation

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and Portugal have announced plans to negotiate a series of cooperation agreements to cement the new bond between Moscow and Lisbon.

The announcement yesterday was made at the end of a four-day visit by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist party and a government minister without portfolio.

A joint communiqué said the two sides "found it desirable to prepare drafts of bilateral agreements and submit them for examination to their governments."

It said talks for a trade pact would begin next month.

Mr. Cunhal's delegation was the first official Portuguese group to visit Moscow since the founding of the Soviet state 57 years ago.

## Old A-Arms Seen Fueling Power Plants

### AEC Official Suggests Idea for Military Bases

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory has proposed that the Defense Department, as a move toward easing the energy crisis, build nuclear power plants, fueled by fissionable material from obsolete atomic weapons, for military bases.

As envisioned by Dr. Harold Agnew, the director of the Atomic Energy Commission's laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M., some of the nuclear power plants for overseas bases could be mounted on barges or in sunken submarine hulls. For major bases in the United States, he suggested that the Defense Department cooperate with private industry in building a standardized atomic power plant that could meet a range of power requirements.

The proposal was presented by Dr. Agnew in a private lecture in September before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York City. With Dr. Agnew's permission, a copy of his lecture is being circulated by some of his scientific colleagues, who view the proposal as a novel approach toward using the atomic weapons stockpile and nuclear power technology to ease the Pentagon's dependence upon petroleum products.

About 77 per cent of the Defense Department's energy consumption goes for electricity and heating. Some is produced in military generating plants, but most is purchased from local utilities.

### Seen as Possible

In urging that the Defense Department "initiate an accelerated program to provide nuclear power plants for its bases worldwide," Dr. Agnew said the Pentagon "should pursue a policy of giving up its dependence on petroleum products whenever possible, as soon as possible." His proposal, as he noted in his lecture, has drawn an initial negative reaction from Defense Department officials, who have raised the objection of the high cost of constructing nuclear power plants.

As a solution to the cost problem, Dr. Agnew suggested that the Defense Department could "buy in" by providing private firms building the plants with nuclear fuel obtained from a stockpile of obsolete atomic weapons. This proposal for "mining the stockpile," in turn, is related to a program long pushed by the Atomic Energy Commission's weapons laboratories to "modernize the stockpile" by production of a new generation of more accurate, less powerful atomic weapons for battlefield use.

Selective modernization of the stockpile, he estimated, would recover thousands of kilograms of enriched uranium and plutonium that could be used in reactors to produce electrical energy. As an example, he said there was one type of atomic weapon in the stockpile which, if reduced in number by 50 per cent, could provide enough enriched uranium to fuel 25 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plants.

For remote bases, he said technology was available to build mobile atomic power plants producing up to 100 megawatts of electricity. The plants, he suggested, could be mounted on barges or preferably in modified submarine hulls which could be sunk in about 100 feet of water, making the plants "essentially immune" to non-nuclear attack.

As "typical installations" for such mobile plants, he listed Holy Loch in Scotland, Subic Bay in the Philippines, Athens, Naples and Greenland.

## Woman Gets 12 Life Terms For U.K. Army Bus Bombing

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A former member of the Women's Royal Army Corps, Judith Ward, 25, today was sentenced to life in prison for her part in the M-43 Motorway army bus blast which killed 12 persons last February.

In addition to a life sentence for each of the 12 deaths, the judge sentenced Miss Ward to 20 years in jail for causing the blast, 10 years for a bomb blast at the Military Defense College at Lifford, where 10 persons were injured, and five years for a bomb blast at London's Burton railway station.

The guilty verdicts were returned by a jury of nine men and three women at the Wakefield Crown Court.

### Admits Role

Miss Ward, who admitted to playing a part in the bomb attack against the bus, had pleaded not guilty to murder and not guilty of causing the other bomb blasts.

The prosecution said that Miss Ward had been a gunrunner and an intelligence officer and that she had made, carried and planted bombs for the Irish Republican Army.



Judith Ward

A bomb planted in the rear of an army bus carrying servicemen and their families exploded Feb. 4 on the M-43 Motorway, 200 miles north of London. There were 91 persons on the bus when the bomb exploded, killing 12 and injuring 13 persons.



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## Satellite TV Hit by Static In UN Talks

Technology Waiting  
For Political Accord

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (NYT).—In a few years, any home set anywhere in the world should be able to pick up clear television images from, say, New York, relayed by a system of satellites.

However, a broad coalition of Communist and Third World states in the UN is pressing for an international agreement to limit the scope of the expected technological breakthrough.

The question has been discussed in UN bodies since the late 1960s, when the technology began to advance. The Soviet Union caused surprise in 1972 when it made a formal move for direct television by satellite. The General Assembly then called for a draft on the subject.

The United States has accepted the principle of international regulation, but is opposed to keeping long-range television from vast regions permanently. Involved are such issues as freedom of expression, the free flow of information, political propaganda and differences in cultural values.

During a recent discussion on the subject in a UN committee, an Arab delegate mentioned that television programs might feature films considered the same of art in one country, but judged pornographic in another.

Recently, the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly unanimously adopted a draft resolution on the peaceful uses of outer space, recommending, among other things, the elaboration of principles governing the use by states of artificial satellites for direct television broadcasting with a view to concluding an international agreement or agreements.

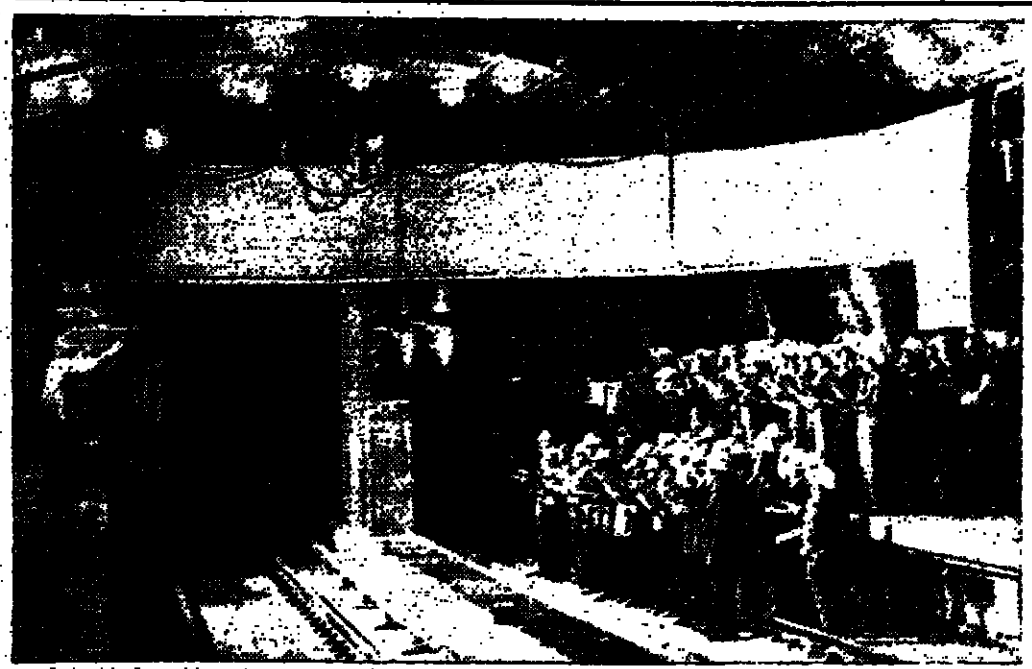
Nevertheless, such an accord seems far away. Only the United States and the Soviet Union could develop the worldwide television and even they would have to refine their technologies.

Communist countries clearly fear not only ideas and information that they regard as subversive but also the lure of Western consumer society.

"Direct television broadcasting can be of use to mankind only on condition that it is based on observance of the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit," T. Reshetniak of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic told the General Assembly committee.

He did not say who should determine what programs were admissible.

Thomas Kuchel of the United States said in the debate that new technology should be used "in an effective and constructive way" without inhibiting what offers the potential for important contributions to education and communication. "In this world of rapidly increasing contacts and interaction among states," Mr. Kuchel remarked, "we need to understand more about each other rather than



**SUBWAY SERENADE**—Strange but very pleasant sounds were recently heard coming from the Washington, D.C., underground. The Choral Arts Society was testing acoustics for a 1975 opening concert in the capital's brand new subway system.

## Bordeaux Trial Told of Wine-Mixing Fraud

BORDEAUX, Nov. 4 (AP).—A fraud inspector told the "wine-gate" trial here today that the leading wine shipping company of Cruse illegally "topped up" high quality Bordeaux wines with cheaper stock from the Riviera.

Julien Le Derff, who carried out extensive investigations in the cellars of the 160-year-old Cruse firm, said members of the Cruse family who showed him around said that evaporation losses were compensated for with "an excellent Riviera wine."

Yvan Cruse, one of the two directors of the company on trial with 16 other persons on charges of wine frauds, denied the charge.

Mr. Le Derff said that when done correctly, "the wines are topped-up from a barrel of the same wine sacrificed for the purpose. Evidently, the operation means a sure loss of 6 per cent a year. The temptation is great to top up with an ordinary wine."

If this was done, he said, "all wines other than those bottled outside the cellars" lost their authenticity.

He said the bottles could not be sold as "appellation contrôlée"—the title that signifies a limited production wine, unadulterated and of higher quality.

Mr. Le Derff also gave lengthy testimony alleging that Cruse records that he wished to check had disappeared or were altered during his investigations. The Cruse firm claimed that the documents were only for internal use and were either destroyed routinely or that changes made had no official character.

The trial involves charges that some two million bottles of Bordeaux's annual exports of 600 million bottles were fraudulently labeled.

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The trial involves charges that some two million bottles of Bordeaux's annual exports of 600 million bottles were fraudulently labeled.

## Ties Between U.S., Bulgaria Are Suddenly Warming Up

By Malcolm W. Browne

SOFIA, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Bulgaria, which has resisted the thaw in the cold war longer and more consistently than other members of the Soviet bloc, is showing signs of accepting the idea of coexistence with the United States.

Americans here speculate that the reasons are both economic and political. Bulgaria wants to do more business with the United States, and has apparently decided that détente between Moscow and Washington can be trusted to endure, at least for a while.

"Whatever the reasons," an American said, "there has been more improvement in American-Bulgarian relations during the last few months than at any time since World War II."

Among the developments have been these:

• For years, the United States had vainly pressed Bulgaria for exit visas for about 60 persons with close relatives living in the United States, most of whom fled Bulgaria illegally. Last week, Bulgaria issued the first such visa, to Kuma Nacheva Dyankova, who wishes to visit her son, Ivan Diankov of Hollywood. Americans hope this will mark the beginning of greater freedom of travel for Bulgarians.

• Last month, Bulgaria agreed to stop jamming the Voice of America.

• Last April, Bulgaria and the United States signed a consular convention, according to stronger provisions for the safety of Americans in Bulgaria.

• American diplomats say Bulgarian treatment of them has improved. They are now issued multiple-entry visas, facilitating quick trips outside the country, to Yugoslavia, for example, to buy food and other goods not available in Bulgaria. Americans also say they are beginning to have some access to Bulgarian government officials.

• Finally, Deputy Premier Ivan Popov visited the United States for talks involving both politics and trade. Bulgarian officials have since said that during the next five-year plan (1976-80), Bulgaria may buy \$2.5 billion in American goods, especially heavy machinery. Current trade is \$11 million a year.

It is evident that despite the friendlier climate, relations between the two nations are far from ideal.

"These things go up and down with Bulgaria," a Western diplomat said. "Your people are getting nice treatment for the moment, partly because of Popov's visit. But I would not count on a honeymoon lasting long in this case."

The letter, given to Western newsmen today, asked the senator to use his influence to stop what they termed persecution of young Jews and to help them to go to Israel.

The signatories referred to the Soviet-American agreement to let more Jews out of the country and to stop persecution of those who have applied in return for better Soviet trade status with the United States.

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## Vandalize Now —Pay Later

MODENA, Italy, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Giovanni Campanini was hauled off to jail after being arrested on charges of damaging public property—but after making the rounds of local jails, he was back home again.

Officials said there was just no room for him—and they asked him to report back in a few days' time, when they hope to have an empty cell.

## Plea to Jackson By Soviet Jews

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—One hundred Soviet Jews have signed an open letter to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., charging that Soviet authorities are using the draft as a punitive measure against young Jews who have applied to go to Israel.

The letter, given to Western newsmen today, asked the senator to use his influence to stop what they termed persecution of young Jews and to help them to go to Israel.

The signatories referred to the Soviet-American agreement to let more Jews out of the country and to stop persecution of those who have applied in return for better Soviet trade status with the United States.

## 4 Leftists Slain In Argentina in 24-Hour Period

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (AP).—Four young leftists were slain in Argentina in a 24-hour period, police said today, in apparent rightist retaliation for the bomb murder of the country's top policeman.

The bullet-riddled bodies of Juan Carlos Nievas, 23, and Ruben Bousas, 20, members of the Socialist Workers party, were found several hours after armed men with police identification badges took them from their homes.

A third party member, Arturo Robles Urquiza, 30, was shot to death after being kidnapped and a 30-year-old leftist Peronist, Prof. Carlos Alberto Della Riva, was kidnapped and murdered in La Plata, 30 miles south of the capital. He taught in the university of La Plata, where two officials, both leftist Peronists, were murdered last month by the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA).

The new slayings occurred after the chief of the federal police, Alberto Villar, 51, and his wife were killed by a bomb attached to their small boat Friday.

The Montoneros, an underground organization linked to the leftist faction of Peronism, claimed responsibility for the murder of Mr. Villar. A communiqué from the Montoneros accused Mr. Villar of having played a key role in the organization of the AAA.

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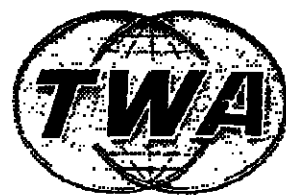
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## BRUSSELS

## Decorator David Hicks: A Man of Contradictions

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (JLT)—David Hicks, 45, British designer, is self-admittedly a man of constant contradiction. He laments the continuing process of internationalization in the applied arts, yet he jets around the world building an international network of internationally recognized interior designers.

"We can't beat the trend," said Mr. Hicks, "we have to join. The mass media are bringing American culture to Europe, Indian culture to the United States, Euro-American trends to the Far East. What we can do is to try to keep this new international culture developing in a graceful, tasteful manner."

Mr. Hicks, in Brussels for the opening of his Belgian branch in the Rue de la Concorde, just off fashionable Avenue Louise, designs for the high and the mighty,

with addresses such as Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle or 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. But, contradicting the records again, he maintains that he works primarily for the regular fellow, for John Doe, and Monsieur Dubois.

"Look," said Nicole Cooremans, one of Mr. Hicks' three Belgian associates (the others are Claude Nivelle and Willy De Smet), "we'll provide interior design for your Renaissance castle—if you have one or we'll sell you a Christmas present for 300 Belgian francs and upwards. The price of the product may differ but they have one thing in common: taste, by contemporary standards."

Mr. Hicks, a former student at the London Council School of Arts and Crafts, graduated in stage design. He didn't quite a fellow countryman of his that "all the world is a stage" but the answer was in the air.

## "Good Table"

"Interior design is the art of accomplishing a maximum with a minimum," he said.

"The important thing, as I see it," Mr. Hicks continued, "is to try to bring good taste to everyone, regardless of race, creed and income bracket." Mr. Hicks, at times, sounds like a sophisticated revival preacher.

"Look," said Mrs. Cooremans, holding a piece of wallpaper behind a sofa. "See how the design matches, how the colors harmonize."

"We consider color and texture most important," Mrs. Cooremans continued. "Look at the carpeting,



David Hicks and associate Nicole Cooremans at opening of Hicks's new Brussels operation.

Alain Van den Bosch.

raise your eyes to the easy chair. The one goes with the other."

"In addition," said Mr. Hicks, "I try to mix psychology with interior design. We want to keep the setting in time with the personality of the customer."

Con't. Hicks again: Mr. Hicks appears to have a hang-up on ultra-modern geometric forms and square plastic tables. He talks about a "geometric revolution." But it seems that he almost always manages to include a place or two for times past, European or otherwise. An authentic Buddha may be next to a bunch of flowers, living or dried, and some geometric wooden sculptures in one of his "tablescapes."

Mr. Hicks has "overseas" as the British call it) associates and offices, showrooms and shops in Madrid, Geneva, and Paris. He plans to open in Amsterdam and

Copenhagen. He is negotiating in New York and Tokyo.

"All our showrooms are different in style, type and design," Mr. Hicks emphasized. "Our Paris showroom (in the Rue de Tournai) is entirely different from our Madrid or Brussels locales. We try to keep a national trend in the international tide."

"We have been overrun on a worldwide scale with American influence," Mr. Hicks said. "I used to be, remember, that you could wake up in a hotel room, look at the walls, the ceiling and the floor and know instantly that this is France, Germany, England... I and my associates would like to return progressively to that stage."

"How can ordinary wage earners afford your services?" Mr. Hicks was asked. "We try to make sure they can," said Mr. Hicks. "It is a question of diffusion. We

aren't exclusively in the carriage trade."

Mr. Hicks pointed at his white-on-blue tie. "Look," he said, "at the geometric design. You can make out an 'H' for H in Hicks and an 'X' for 'X' for 'X'." We design ties for people with names ranging from A to Z."

"Do you plan to get into fashion design?" he was asked. "Eventually," said Mr. Hicks. "The Japanese want to dress like Europeans, but their legs are too short. The Europeans want kimonos but their backs are too broad. I'd like to work that equation out."

Mr. Hicks is the author of five books on easy living and interior design. One of the books is on bathroom, a badly neglected issue in his opinion.

## Hicks Bathroom

A Hicks-designed bathroom is likely to have wall-to-wall carpeting, pictures on the walls, a TV set and telephone. The tub, very likely, will be placed in the middle of the room, for easy access.

"You started out as a stage designer. Have you done any scenography?"

"Yes," Mr. Hicks said, "but I'd love to set the stage for a Wagner opera at the Metropolitan. I'm a Wagner fan (married to a half-German) and I'd do it more or less for kicks if they asked me."

"You spend a lot of time in the air," a journalist said. "How do you find time to work between London, New York, Tokyo and Brussels?"

"I spend two or three months each year, relaxing in the South of France," Mr. Hicks said. "Then I have my farm (1,500 acres) near Oxford. There I manage to find time for thinking and doodling. I am basically a farmer at heart."



Seiji Ozawa who opened his European tour with the Japan Philharmonic Orchestra in London.

By Henry Pleasants

## Philharmonic Of Japan In London

LONDON, Nov. 4 (JLT)—Seiji Ozawa, on a European tour with his New Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, came to Royal Festival Hall Friday night, and they were a delight both to the eye (the orchestra is about 25 per cent female) and to the ear.

They were, at least, to mine. There have been curious critical reactions to their playing of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Alan Blyth, in The Times, said he had never hoped to hear a live performance that would generate quite the same excitement and intensity of Erich Kleiber's old recording. Ozawa, he wrote, "just about managed to equal it." Gillian Widdicombe, in the Financial Times, thought it "a performance for which, in place of applause, one might suggest exile in China for Ozawa."

Well, as Clifford Padman wrote in reviewing "Finnegans Wake" for the New Yorker many years ago, you pay your

money and takes your Joyce, what appealed to me in this performance was its freshness and—extraordinary in so well-ridden a warhorse—its originality. Possibly because the orchestra's string complement is relatively small, with only 12 stands of violins, mostly played by accomplished, young women, a lot of woodwind and brass detail came through that is likely to be submerged in performance by larger orchestras, and most of it was delicious.

This balance favoring the winds worked to even greater advantage in Strauss's "Don Quixote." There are no conspicuously strong soloists in these wind

choirs, but the blending is a miracle. The performance is given added luster by the cello (Don Quixote) of Tanya Tsutsumi and the solo violin (Sancho Panza) of Nobuko Tsutsumi. Obviously a cello, because of the very first cello, and one looks forward to hearing him in a more flattering repertoire.

The program closed with something called "Three Spaces (in chi and yin)," combining synphony orchestra with traditional Japanese instruments. Each of the "spaces" has been written by a different composer, none whom has found a satisfactory blend of East and West, and of whom tend to go on too long. One would have preferred alone, and for a time, in the last of the three, featuring a quartet of percussionists, we did. The solo drummer, Sen Amar, could give Buddy Rich something to think about.

## Super star.

Jim Beam



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## WAVERLEY ROOT: Investigations Into Chicory and Endive

WHAT is chicory? Or, more pertinently, which plant of the family Cichorium is chicory and which is endive? A question already raised in this paper on May 14, in an article on the other member of this pair, endive. There are two contenders: Cichorium endivia and Cichorium intybus, and as the first carries the very word endive in its stomach, that ought to end the argument.

Yes, but what is intybus? Y and I are the same letters: intybus-intybus. Vowels are often little more than an invitation to take a breath before attacking consonants; for intybus one could just as well write intibus. T and D are first cousins, replacing one another in different languages: entibus-endibus. As we all know, B and V are interchangeable in Indo-European languages; endibus-endibus. So we end up with endivia versus endibus, shamelessly abandoned by scientific terminology.

Popular usage is even worse. Cichorium endivia is endive and Cichorium intybus is chicory in England and Germany, but in France it is just the opposite. Popular usage in the United States usually follows the French example, but scientific usage that of England and Germany.

The Belgians, the world's leading producers of both, should be able to tell one from another, but when we turn in that direction for enlightenment, we run into still another term: chicorin, a word which indicates etymologists. They shut the simple explanation that this is simply a shortened form of the word chicory, and derive it from chicot, stump, because it usually appears on the market with a piece of its stump on the bottom. So does cabbage, but it is not included under the name chicorin—because, the etymologists continue, chicorée (chicory) attracted chicot to itself, but chou (cabbage) did not. So is chicorin chicory? Perhaps—which still doesn't tell us what chicory is.

## Another Country

Chicorin means the same thing in northern France as in Belgium, whatever it is, but in central and southeastern France it means Romaine lettuce; an-

other country heard from! This meaning seems to have spilled over into Italy, for I have heard the word used with the same meaning in Rome, where I suppose it ought to be spelled cicoria; but I do not find it in any Italian dictionary, so the Roman word must be local or slang. Official Italian avoids the issue by referring to insalata belga, Belgian salad. This, however, is accepted generally as a synonym for endivia, which, as in France, seems to be C. intybus, while C. endivia is cicoria.

What we need is a sort of World Court to determine which country has a right to impose its own definition on the others, but in its absence I propose to follow the example of Belgium, which has a maternal interest in both plants.

What we need is a sort of World Court to determine which country has a right to impose its own definition on the others, but in its absence I propose to follow the example of Belgium, which has a maternal interest in both plants.

## From the Greek

The word chicory is less of a wilderness. It comes from the Greek *chichoria* or *chichoron*, influenced on its way into English by the French *chicorée*, which itself was so directly modeled upon the Italian *chicoria* that when it first entered French in the 13th century it was pronounced, in imitation of Italian, as if it were spelled *chicoria*, and even today recalls its ancestry by sounding as if it were spelled *chicorée*. In English, chicory has given rise to succory, which Webster thinks was influenced by the Dutch *suiker*, sugar; this seems unreasonable since one of the most striking characteristics of chicory is bitterness. The Random House dictionary offers a more plausible explanation: succory harks back to the Latin *succus*, juice; chicory root is rich in sap.

Whatever its origin, succory is a folksy word and it is used with folksy imprecision. It can stand indiscriminately for any plant of the genus *Cichorium* (and thus for both chicory and endive), and even for some foreign to it. Blue succory is the southern European *Catananche coccinea*; gum succory is a European weed, *Chondrilla juncea*, or, indeed, any other plant of that genus; and lamb succory is *Artemisia minima*, a small European herb also called dwarf nipplewort.

Chicory itself does not lack other popular names: blue dan-

delion (chicory foliage does resemble that of the dandelion, but its flowers are blue); coffeeweed (chicory is probably the most common coffee substitute); blueweed; blue salter; and ragged salter because its petals are of uneven length, giving it a ragged look. The last seems to be unknown to the dictionaries. Webster lists ragged salter, but defines it as meaning the cornflower or the prince's feather.

In French, Alexandre Dumas calls chicory the *plaisant* (pleasant), but he is alone in this definition. *Plaisant* is ordinarily understood to mean the dandelion, with which chicory does indeed share the diuretic effect promised by the name. French further complicates matters by calling one of the principal varieties of *Cichorium chitrore* *sauvage*, literally wild chicory, but it doesn't necessarily mean that the plant grows wild. It may or it may not, so that you can have wild wild chicory or cultivated wild chicory, though for the sake of precision the latter is sometimes described as *chicorée sauvage améliorée*, improved wild chicory. It might be natural to assume that *chicorée des jardins*, garden chicory, would mean cultivated chicory, especially as it is also called *chicorée cultivée*. But this would be an error. Once again, it identifies a variety, which may turn up either wild or cultivated.

The cultivation of both chicory and endive is almost a European monopoly, particularly of Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands. In America, C. intybus is comparatively rare, except wild. And if you see it on a signpost at all, it will probably be called endive. It reached America from the Old World as a weed only towards the end of the 19th century, but then spread quickly along the East Coast from Canada to Florida, and thence westward as far as the Plains, where it was apparently not regarded as a weed. From this point on, it appears only sporadically until the Pacific Coast is reached, where it again flourishes. It grows especially in dry fields, along roadsides and on fallow land so abundantly that it is usually thought of in the United States as a pest, an opinion

shared in Australia, where an invader chicory was imported, escaped from the gardens to overrun the countryside.

## Pleasant Way

If its presence on any you happen to own annoys a pleasant way to get rid of it is to eat it. The tender young leaves of the wild plant are usually good, and they can be their own with cultivated varieties if they are given the same care, which is possible to even in the open fields. If find chicory growing in church you can cover them, you blanch the leaves and red their bitterness; or tie the leafy together and the ones will become sweeter whiter.

At its worst, wild chicory takes the taste of cultivated food, by contrast bitter. John McPhee, on excursion with the wild food poet Ruell Gibbons, reports the New Yorker that Gibbons had gratified him with a basket of plants found on camping grounds which included wild chicory. "The chicorees, being even bitterer than the dandelion greens we had on the night before," he wrote, "were a little strong for hour of the day... Neither us finished them... We ate the breakfast with several handfuls of perennials, which as sweet and bland as dates, lowering the bitter greens."

Gibbons himself is more enthusiastic. "As cooked," he wrote, "and even as raw salad," he wrote, "the chicory was a delight." In "Stalking the Wild Asparagus," he writes of the chicory, and that means it. However, unless you gather leaves while they are very young you will be disappointed, for soon become too bitter to eat. To get the finest chicory you should almost be the grab the first leaves as form."

Nevertheless, chicory is particularly popular in the United States, and is not much cultivated there. When it is, usually either for the root, produce beverages or for feed. Chicory leaves are eaten by their appreciators either in their natural green color, artificially bleached, in salad cooked. In the former case, provide a winter salad, ever fresh at a time of year almost all other greens have appeared.

Chicory leaves contain acid, one of the B complex vitamins. The blue flowers (created with being benefited are or swollen eyes. Put a of fresh flowers in a glass of water, the recipe goes, and them together until only a of liquid remains. Add to 1/2 teaspoon of borax acid, absorbent cotton pads in solution, press out most of moisture, lie down, press the firmly over your eyelids, at their soothing effect work half an hour.

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## France to Get \$7 Billion in Loans in 1974

But Minister Warns Credit Only Temporary

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade has hinted in an interview that France will have borrowed \$7 billion this year in long-term loans on the international capital market as a means of offsetting an expected \$6-billion to \$7-billion payments deficit.

"This process can only be temporary," Fourcade said. "The economic situation has allowed the financing of the deficit this year without problems, but such a solution is unworkable over the next 10 years," he said in an interview with *Le Monde* magazine's international monthly newsletter.

Mr. Fourcade said about 50 percent of this year's payments deficit will be accounted for by trade, and noted that due to borrowings France's gold and foreign currency reserves are higher than at the beginning of the year.

The French official does not believe the price of crude oil will decline but thinks they will stabilize "around current average levels." Nor does he share U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns' view that a sharp decline in oil prices is the only way to solve the crisis.

"In my opinion, the (Mr. Burns) practices a very restrictive monetary policy and doesn't have sufficient confidence in the economy," he said.

Mr. Fourcade reaffirmed that



Jean-Pierre Fourcade

France will not join the energy group of 13 as that would break its bilateral relations with oil producers.

He disclosed that France is negotiating with Iraq, Venezuela and Algeria long-term contracts similar to the 10-year, \$4-billion accord signed with Iran earlier this year.

**\$1-Billion Deposit**  
Under the agreement, he said, Iran will deposit with the Bank of France \$1 billion over three years, with France beginning to supply equipment from 1977.

"If I succeed in concluding similar accords with Venezuela and Algeria, I won't have to borrow (overseas) any more and I can maintain an honorable gross national product growth of about 4 per cent," he said.

Mr. Fourcade does not believe in the recycling of petrodollars. "I'm not interested in short-term deposits. What I desire is long-term agreements (with oil producers) involving advance deposits in order to ensure employment," he said.

## Canada Begins to Feel Pinch Of Economic Decline in U.S.

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The slumping U.S. economy is sending ripples through Canada.

Canada and the United States are one another's largest trading partners. Canada has recently been shipping about two-thirds of its exports to the United States and the United States has been sending about 30 per cent of its exports to Canada. Accordingly, Canada is particularly vulnerable to business troubles in the United States.

Until recently "we have been

able to postpone the repercussions of what has been happening to the U.S. economy," says a Canadian government economist. "But the physical volume of our exports to the United States is starting to reflect the economic downturn south of the border."

After estimating "growth" due merely to rising prices, the economist notes that Canada's auto exports "to the United States are running several percentage points behind year-earlier levels."

**Other Declines**  
And, he says, much steeper declines are occurring in some businesses. Lumber sales to the United States, after discounting inflation, are down nearly 30 per cent overall, and exports of factory goods, after price adjustment, are down about 9 per cent, the analyst says.

In dollar terms, slight gains are still being registered in most export areas. Auto shipments to the United States, in dollars, are up about 1 per cent from 1973 levels. Newspaper shipments are similar.

However, Canadian officials wonder whether the sluggish United States market will force Canadian exporters to resort to widespread price cutting "to try to keep customers." "The economic downturn in the United States is bound to eventually have its effect on many prices," an Ottawa-based analyst forecasts. He observes that "copper prices already are down about 6 per cent from a peak early this summer."

Despite such problems with the United States, however, Canada's economy is deemed unlikely to suffer the sort of sharp decline that may well overtake some major industrial countries in coming months.

The Canadian government recently reduced its estimate of economic growth in the year ahead, but only slightly. Canada's gross national product, allowing for price increases, is expected to grow 4 per cent next year, down from a previous estimate of 4.5 per cent.

Canadian trade, it should be added, is not being affected only by such external factors as the U.S. economic slowdown. It also is hurt, analysts agree, by a worsening Canadian labor climate.

In the first half of this year, a record 5.1 million man-hours were lost because of strikes and walkouts. A recent "grain-handlers' strike" in the Canadian west coast delayed exports for more than a month.

There also is a bright side to the country's trade picture. Canada's oil and gas exports are helping its overall trade balance. Also, a recent price increase on natural gas sold to the United States raises the price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas to \$1 from 61 cents.

That move, alone, is expected to bring an additional \$300 million yearly in export revenue.

## Price of Sugar Soars To Record £600 a Ton

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Free market sugar prices reached an all-time high of \$600 in a deal concluded on the London Terminal Market today.

This puts a wholesale price tag of 62.75 cents on a pound of sugar which still has to be refined before it reaches the consumer.

A leading London sugar broker who reported the isolated transaction said it was impossible to determine how much sugar was sold at this price.

The market later eased to

2583 a long ton, or 63 cents a pound. On Friday the long ton was selling at 2567, or 59.30 cents a pound. These prices are for spot sugar by December.

Sugar futures were all trading with limits-up restrictions. Under new London Terminal Market rules, the limit was set at £20 over Friday's official midday closing. This put March futures at £274.50 a long ton, or 49.63 cents a pound.

The Terminal Market pool had about 35,000 tons of sugar to dispose of this morning and informants said it was being snapped up by Middle East buyers and dealers expecting to get still higher prices.

Some of the morning flurry was caused by reports that Hungary—whose best crop was practically destroyed by recent rains and floods—bought white sugar in Western Europe for around 2565 a metric ton free on rail. The metric ton is smaller than the long ton used by London dealers.

Market informants guessed the sugar was smuggled from Italy to Yugoslavia and then sold to Hungary. Italian dealers could not legally sell the sugar abroad because the Common Market is not granting export licenses for the commodity, which is scarce in EEC nations.

But London dealers said Hungary's sugar had been smuggled lately—mostly from Italy to Eastern Europe or North Africa. The commodity has also been smuggled in small boats during the night from Sicily to North Africa.

**Russian Order Reported**

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Russia ordered up to 500,000 tons of sugar in the open world market today, posing the threat of a price rise in the global price, sugar trade circles said.

"The Soviet move indicates the Russian sugar beet crop is shorter than expected and that Cuba cannot supply Russia's additional needs," said a spokesman for B. W. Dyer & Co., sugar economists and brokers.

The Cuban crop also has been reported as short.

## Herstatt Plan By Gerling Seen Failing

COLOGNE, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—Banking sources today said as slim the chances for success of insurance magnate Hans Gerling's suggestion for compensation of Bankhaus I.D. Herstatt creditors.

The sources said there is serious doubt that West German banks will be willing to play the compensation role foreseen for them by Mr. Gerling. In addition, creditors are hostile to the Gerling plan and contend it threatens efforts to work out a voluntary settlement.

Mr. Gerling, owner of the Gerling insurance group and 51.4 per cent shareholder in the collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt, made his proposal in private last week, but details leaked out over the weekend. Mr. Gerling offered the suggestion as an alternative to the compensation scheme presented on Oct. 9 by neutral mediator Guenter Vogelsang.

The Gerling plan would offer the same compensation quotes to Herstatt creditors as envisioned by Mr. Vogelsang—45 per cent to domestic banks, 55 per cent to foreign banks and West German community governments, and 65 per cent to other large depositors. However, Mr. Gerling's contribution to the program would be reduced and he would not pay immediately but in installments spread over 25 months.

As under the Vogelsang proposal, German banks would contribute 115 million marks.

The Gerling contribution to the compensation process, under his plan, would be up to 300 million marks, including 20.5 million marks he has already paid out in hardship cases. Thus his new contribution would be a maximum 176.4 million marks, down from the 210 million foreseen by Mr. Vogelsang.

Initial reaction from creditors, as well as from bankers, was negative. The Creditors Advisory Committee was quoted in a press release as "terming the offer an 'impudence.'"

## SEC's Rules on Mutual Funds Are Revised to Aid Investors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced today a major revision of its regulations affecting mutual funds designed to lower the price of fund participation to the average investor and give the funds more operating flexibility.

The SEC said its program was designed to encourage more com-

## CNA Backs New Loews Offer

CNA Financial Corp.'s board has voted unanimously to recommend that stockholders accept a revised tender offer by Loews Corp. at reduced prices. Under the new terms, Loews would pay \$8 a share for CNA common, compared with the \$6 proposed earlier, and \$6.75 for the preferred instead of the previous \$8. The offer continues to be conditioned on the tender of at least 20 million shares, which would give Loews control of CNA. The revised version also obligates Loews to purchase directly from CNA \$25 million of a new series of CNA convertible preferred bearing an 80-cent annual dividend rate at the same \$6.75 price. CNA's outstanding series "A" preferred pays a \$1.10 dividend annually.

## Trustee Sought for ITT's Levitt

The Justice Department is proposing that a trustee be named to carry out International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.'s required divestiture of Levitt & Sons Inc. Under a 1971 anti-trust consent decree, ITT was to have divested within three years either Hartford Fire Insurance Co. or three other subsidiaries. ITT has already rid itself of one of the three subsidiaries—Hamilton Life Insurance Co.—but has not divested itself of the other two, Levitt, the building firm, and Aris Inc., the car rental company. Thomas Kamper, who heads the anti-trust division, said the order proposed by the Justice Department would empower the trustee to restructure Levitt as an operating company capable of being disposed of by means of a spin-off or an exchange with ITT's shareholders, a private sale or public offering.

## British Auto Exports Rise

British auto industry exports in September rose to \$141.1 million from \$108.3 million a year earlier, while imports rose to \$64.8 million from \$55.7 million, giving the country a \$76.3-million trade surplus in this sector. Although September's auto industry trade surplus was 41 per cent above the year earlier figure of \$54.2 million, the surplus was the smallest for any month since February. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which issues the statistics, said auto industry exports in the first nine months of this year rose to \$1,343 billion, up 15 per cent from \$1,171 billion a year earlier. Imports totaled \$580.7 million, up only 1 per cent from \$576.7 million in the first nine months of 1973. Britain's auto industry surplus through September rose to \$762.1 million, up 28 per cent from \$594.4 million in the first nine months of 1973. The industry is expected to have a record trade surplus of about \$1 billion for all 1974. Nearly all the increase in exports has been due to higher costs.

## Teijin Expects New Profit Decline

Teijin Ltd. says its net profit is likely to drop to 3 billion yen (\$6 million) in the half year ending March 31 from 6.5 billion yen in the preceding term. Vice-president Tomoo Takuma told a press conference the company will cut its dividend for the period to 3.50 yen from 3.75. He said the company, which last Friday reported a 19-per-cent fall in net profit for the six months to end September, is cutting production of nylon by 40 per cent and polyester by 30 per cent. There will be further cutbacks if the textile market remains depressed, he said.

## Dow Index Drops Eight, Volume Falls

## Threat of Coal Mine Strike Hits Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The growing likelihood of a U.S. coal strike drove prices sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 8.05 points to 657.23. It was off more than 12 points at its low for the session.

Declining issues broadly outnumbered gains throughout the trading day, closing at about 685 to 485. Volume totalled 12.74 million shares, compared with 13.47 million on Friday.

The United Mine Workers broke off negotiations with coal operators late yesterday and no new talks were scheduled during today's stock market session.

Analysts noted little chance for ratification of any settlement before the current contract expires on Nov. 12.

Pittston, the nation's largest independent coal producer, fell a point to 34 1/2.

Pittston reported sharply higher third-quarter per-share earnings, but said results for the fourth quarter were "unpredictable" since the current union contract expires Nov. 12.

North American Coal lost 1 3/4 to 24 1/4.

Motorola surrendered 1 1/8 to 43. The firm said Friday its semiconductor products division would lay off about 3,000 workers worldwide within the next 10 days.

Colonial Penn, which reported improved earnings, slumped 1 1/2 to 25 1/4.

Steel industry issues were lower. U.S. Steel fell 1 3/8 to 39 7/8. Republic Steel was 35 1/8, down 1/8. Armco 51 1/8, off 1 3/8, and Bethlehem Steel 26 7/8, down 3/4.

The Wall Street Journal reported that the industry shows its first signs of slowing after a two-year boom, in part because of the growing chance of a coal strike and a possible further decline in new car demand.

In auto stocks, Ford fell 5/8 to 21 1/4. Chrysler was 9 7/8 unchanged, and General Motors was 34, up 5/8. Auto stocks were among the most active on the Big Board.

CNA Financial was the most active issue on the exchange, closing at 4 1/4, off 3/8. A block of 35,500 shares of the issue traded at 4 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed off 0.6 to 69.18.

The most active issue was Giant Yellowknife Mines, closing at 15 1/8, up 1/2, on volume of 45,900 shares.

## U.K. Bond Index Hits All-Time Low

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Financial Times index of British government bonds closed today at an all-time low of 51.68, down from 52.01 at Friday's close. The index's 1974 high of 60.8 was reached Jan. 2 and its all-time high of 127.4 was reached on Jan. 9, 1959.

It was the 10th consecutive session that the newspaper's bond index has declined. Undated issues—bonds with no redemption dates—now yield more than 17 per cent a year.

The undated War Loan 3 1/2 per cent closed at an all-time low of 20 1/8, down 1/8. Its 1974 high is 28 7/8.

The fall in bond prices was attributed to persistent concern about the wage demands of British labor unions, and about how the government will finance its spending plans to be announced in a budget message Nov. 12.

## World Trade Said Growing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund said today that world trade continued to grow rapidly in the second quarter of 1974.

Exports rose 15.5 per cent over the previous quarter and imports 12.5 per cent, it said in the November issue of its monthly international financial statistics.

The IMF estimated that exports rose by 49 per cent against the same 1973 quarter to an annual rate of \$750 billion, while imports increased to an annual rate of \$780 billion, 52 per cent higher than the corresponding 1973 period.

The agency said extraordinary rises in dollar values are only to a small degree due to an expansion of trade volume.

The most important factor inflating trade values was the rise of export prices in general and the sharp advance of petroleum and petroleum product prices. In particular, it said, while oil prices had a marked effect on the import figures of industrial countries and of other developed areas.

One additional factor was the decline of the U.S. dollar in the exchange markets during the second quarter which produced a higher valuation of trade transactions denominated in other currencies when expressed in dollars, it added.

**GNP Outlook Is Poor**

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Industrialized countries will have an annual gross national product (GNP) growth rate this year of less than one per cent despite a notable improvement in GNP in the United States, Britain and Japan in the second half of this year, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) said today.

It said in its bulletin that this presents a poorer outlook than the middle of this year and is a sharp drop in the first quarter of this year, the ECE said.

U.S. house building is in a slump that may last into 1975 with no significant continuation in growth can be expected from job-building, it said.

## U.S. Slump Is Widening, Buyers Say

As Capacity of Plants Drops in Latest Month

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. business slump spread and deepened in October, corporate purchasing agents said.

Evidence of the slowdown was reported in a survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management Inc., a trade group. Among the highlights were:

- New orders and production figures for the month dropped sharply.

- Inventories of purchased materials were liquidated at the steepest one-month rate since November 1971.

- Lead time purchases of production materials narrowed, with purchasing agents becoming "hand-to-mouth buyers."

- Unemployment continued to rise.
- On the bright side, the rate of price increases ebbbed for the seventh consecutive month, and more buyers noted price declines in certain commodities, the survey shows.

**Plant Capacity**

Separately, the economics department of McGraw-Hill Inc. said U.S. industry operated at 81 per cent of capacity in September, unchanged from August but off from 87 per cent in the same 1973 month. The statistics cover manufacturing, mining and utilities.

"A tapering off is likely in the months ahead," Douglas Greenwald, McGraw-Hill's chief economist, said.

The purchasing managers, in their October survey, said several sectors of the economy were untouched by the slowdown, particularly industries such as chemicals and oil-field equipment. Steel remained generally strong, aided in part by stockpiling in advance of a threatened coal strike.

**Lower Output**

More U.S. companies, however, reported lower production levels in October than had done so since 1970. But the greatest concern was over new-order figures.

"The 39 per cent saying new orders are worse is the highest to so report since 1953," Edward Andrews, a spokesman, said, while the 11 per cent saying new orders are better is the smallest percentage to so note since 1949."

Production figures are expected to follow the decline in new orders statistics soon if "normal behavior" of the two indicators prevails, Mr. Andrews added.

Of those surveyed, 29 per cent reported lower inventory stocks, reflecting the first inventory liquidation in almost three years. The 17 per cent indicating they added to inventories is the smallest percentage since July 1972, the report said.

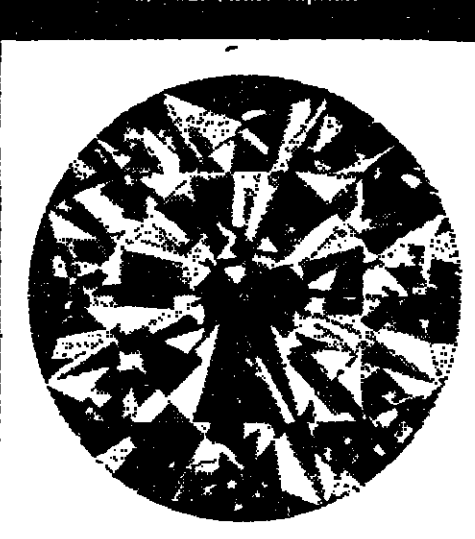
"This indicator seems to be behaving as usual," Mr. Andrews asserted. "Inventory accumulations continue to rise after the start of a recession but turn negative some months later, which has now happened."

The inventory liquidation is tied to "the seriousness of the present business slowdown," the duration of which cannot be forecast, the spokesman said.

**U.S. Mergers Decline**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP).—Business merger activity dropped off last year, although the number of larger mergers remained about the same, the Federal Trade Commission says. The 2,855 mergers in 1973 constituted a high number, but the total was off by 10 per cent from 1972, the commission reported Friday.

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A declarer who runs into a terrible break and fails in a contract that had seemed easy is certainly unfortunate. But sometimes he deserves his misfortune: There is often some way in which he could have protected himself against the bad break. Consider, for example the sad fate of the declarer on the diagrammed deal, played last week at the national tournament in Mexico.

The bidding began quietly with three bids at the one-level, but North then jumped to game, showing four-card spade support and the values for an opening bid. With considerable reserve strength, South headed for slam, nibbling at seven when North showed two aces. Notice that seven spades would be an excellent contract if North had the heart king instead of the queen.

East's double of six clubs might in other circumstances have produced a save in seven clubs. But here West's spade holding offered some defensive prospects, and the vulnerability did not favor seven clubs, which would have cost 1,400 points.

West naturally led a club against six spades and the ace won in dummy. Full of confidence, South led to the spade ace—and his contract became unmakeable.

The spade king revealed the trump distribution, and South took a marked trump finesse. Drawing the missing trump immediately would have left him one trick short, so he ruffed a

club with his last trump; he attempted to return to dummy with a diamond lead. Unfortunately, West ruffed with spade jack, the card South planned to remove at the next trick. Another club was led, and the heart king eventually took the setting trick.

South was certainly unlucky since the 5-0 diamond break is less than a 4-per-cent chance. But he could have avoided bad luck by thinking a moment at the first trick. If right play was to ruff a club, the second trick and then the ace-king of spades. All trumps can then be drawn conveniently, without running the risk of an adverse ruff.

		NORTH	
		♠ Q1064	
		♥ Q1052	
		♦ AJ4	
		♣ A7	
WEST	EAST		
♠ J973	♠ 8		
♥ KJ843	♥ 7		
♦ Q	♦ 98752		
♣ J965	♣ QK1084		
		SOUTH (D)	
		♠ AK52	
		♥ AQ6	
		♦ QK1063	
		♣ 2	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
1 ♣	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 N.T.	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	6 ♠	Dbl.
6 ♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club five.



## In NFL Activity

## Giants Top Kansas City, 33-27

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4 (AP)—Craig Morton surprised the Kansas City defense by throwing a third-and-one pass for 51 yards and a touchdown to Joe Adams to give the New York Giants a 27-27 victory yesterday in a game that ended as the Giants' offense took over on the last play.

Everybody reached the Giants' one-yard line.

Larry Brown had taken a 15-yard pass from Len Dawson to Owen Wright, where safety Chuck Mitchell dumped Brown. The Giants could not get off another play before time ran out.

The clinching touchdown came

with 4:13 left. After the Chiefs had pulled up to 26-24, the Giants were trying desperately to keep possession. Morton, making his second start for New York since his acquisition from the Dallas Cowboys, took a step backward and lofted the pass to Dawson, who caught it on the 26 and ran unimpeded to the goal.

Earlier in the game, Morton tossed a seven-yard pass to Walker Gillette that wiped out the Chiefs' early lead. Ron Johnson ran into the line twice from one yard out for the touchdown.

Dawson came off the bench and threw two touchdown passes for the Chiefs, an 8-yarder to Morris Stroud with 12 seconds left in the first half, and 23 yards to Johnson with 6:38 remaining in the game.

Chiefs 26, Browns 25

At San Diego, Ray Werschling booted a 40-yard field goal with 55 seconds remaining and Dan Fouts passed for 333 yards to spark the Chargers to a frantic 36-25 victory over Cleveland.

The Browns were on the San Diego 13-yard line with 22 seconds left when quarterback Brian Sipe, a former San Diego State College star, fumbled the snap from center and Charles Anthony recovered to preserve the Chargers' second victory of the season.

After Werschling's field goal, Greg Pruitt returned the kickoff 61 yards to the San Diego 31 to give the Browns the good field position that went for naught.

Fouts had put his team in position to win by completing 12 of 21 passes and touchdowns of 43, 1, 7 and 75 yards. Rookie Don Woods caught the 43 and 75-yard scoring tosses.

Dolphins 42, Falcons 7

At Miami, the Dolphins used substitute runners Bernie Malone and Don Nottingham to rout error-prone Atlanta, 42-7, in the Orange Bowl.

Miami broke loose for three touchdowns in the third period for the Dolphins' greatest production of the season. It dealt Atlanta coach Norm Van Brocklin's Falcons their sixth loss of the season against only two victories.

Nottingham, substituting for the injured Larry Csonka, scored three touchdowns on short plunges. Malone, substituting for the hobbled Morris, ran for more than 100 yards for the second week in a row and collected Miami's first touchdown with a four-yard sprint with 6:20 left in the second period.

Wide receiver Paul Warfield, returning to action after four games on the sidelines, caught a four-yard touchdown pass with 3:13 left to give Miami a 14-7 halftime lead. Quarterback Bob Griese also hit Warfield with a 51-yarder six minutes deep into the third period, which set up Nottingham's first scoring plunge from the Atlanta one.

Miami's fourth touchdown came with 7:51 left in the third period on an 18-yard pass from Griese to end Jim Mandich.

Rams vs. 49ers

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Two out of three streaks will be working against the San Francisco 49ers in their game against the Los Angeles Rams tonight.

Coach Dick Nolan's team has lost five straight games since opening the season with two victories, and the Rams have beaten the 49ers in the last eight regular-season meetings between the National Football Conference West rivals.

But the 49ers will have the home field advantage, and all seven previous NFL Monday-night games this year have been won by the home team.

Two young quarterbacks, Tom Owen of the 49ers and James Harris of the Rams, will be starting. Owen, a rookie from Wichita State, made his first NFL start last week and the team had its best offensive game, with 372 yards in a 25-24 loss to Oakland.

Harris made his first start for the Rams two weeks ago and had a sensational day in a 37-14 victory over the 49ers. In his second start, Harris completed only six passes in a 30-13 victory over the New York Jets. The Rams are now 5-2.

yard line before settling for Jim Turner's 27-yard field goal.

Dawyer repeatedly failed to capitalize on Bill Thompson's long kick returns. But with two minutes left in the period, Bill Van Housen caught a Charley Johnson pass and outraced the Raider secondary for a 73-yard scoring play, trimming Oakland's lead to 21-17.

Oakland struck right back, however, as Branch slipped behind the Denver secondary for a 61-yard TD with five seconds left in the period.

Chargers 36, Browns 25

At San Diego, Ray Werschling booted a 40-yard field goal with 55 seconds remaining and Dan Fouts passed for 333 yards to spark the Chargers to a frantic 36-25 victory over Cleveland.

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UPLIFTING—Dallas safety Cornell Green grabs St. Louis running back Jim Otis during third quarter of game in Texas. Dallas won, 17-14, on a field goal in final seconds.

## A Look at the College Bowl-Game Candidates

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT)—If the bowls picked their teams today, a fair guess for the Orange and Sugar Bowls might be Alabama against Notre Dame in one and Florida against Penn State in the other.

But there are two weeks remaining before the announcements.

If the Heisman Trophy vote took place today, Archie Griffin would probably win hands down. The three remaining games on Ohio State's schedule should do nothing to prevent the Buckeyes' star back from becoming the first junior to win the trophy since Roger Staubach of Navy won this player-of-the-year award in 1963.

After Ohio State set a Buckeye record of 644 yards on offense, and Griffin picked up 144 of it on the ground, in Ohio State's 49-7 victory over Illinois, coach Woody Hayes said, "There's nobody close to Griffin for the Heisman Trophy." Griffin became the first major college player to pick up 100 or more yards in each of 18 consecutive games.

Bob Blackman, the Illinois coach, said, "I don't think there's ever been a team with so many offensive weapons." Under the leadership of Blackman, the Wolverines can stop the Buckeyes on Nov. 23, it seems certain that undefeated and untied Ohio State will go to the Rose Bowl.

Auburn's Defeat

A big surprise changed the thinking in the other major bowl situations as Florida bowed Auburn its first defeat of the year, 25-14. Penn State looked like its usual bowl team, with opportunistic defense that beat Maryland, and the Nittany Lions have lost a game each and should become the highest ranked team other than Alabama and Notre Dame to be eligible for the Orange and Sugar Bowls. Each of these bowls has extended an

offer of over half a million dollars to both the Irish and Crimson Tide for a rematch of their Sugar Bowl game last winter.

But the Irish didn't perform much like a bowl team as they fought hard to get away with a 14-6 victory over Navy. Nevertheless, Tom Clements, Notre Dame's quarterback, set an Irish career total offense record of 4,155 yards. His 129 yards against Navy enabled him to break the old mark of 4,111 yards set by George Cipp, one of the most famous of Notre Dame's backs in the 1920s.

Alabama remained undefeated and untied with a 35-0 victory over Mississippi State. It may be coach Paul (Bear) Bryant who dictates the bowl site if his team again meets Notre Dame, because the Crimson Tide has the perfect record while Notre Dame has a loss.

Oklahoma, which beat Iowa State, 23-10, and is not going to a bowl this winter, and Yale, which beat Dartmouth, 14-9, and is probably never going to go to a bowl, are the only other remaining undefeated and untied major teams.

Oklahoma extended its winning streak to 16 games, even though there was an upset within the Sooners' game. Iowa State became the first team this season to outgain Oklahoma—335 to 327 yards.

John McKay, the Southern California coach, said after the Trojans were tied by California, 15-15, exactly what he had said after the Trojans lost the season opener to Arkansas—"We stunk." If they keep it up, somebody is going to believe him.

That put Stanford, a 17-13 victor over Oregon State, into a tie with Southern California for the Pacific-Eight leadership and the run for the Rose Bowl berth. The Trojans and Cardinals meet this week at Palo Alto, Calif.

The West Coast surprise was turned in by Washington, which upset the University of California, Los Angeles, 31-9, and may have knocked UCLA out of the Rose Bowl scene.

In another major upset, Texas beat Arizona State, 31-27, by coming from behind and then holding the ball for all but four plays during the last eight and a half minutes. It was UTEP's first victory over the Sun Devils in 17 years.

Angered by a pass-interference call in Atlanta, the Morehouse College team walked off the field with 8:33 remaining in its game with Clark College Saturday night. Clark was leading, 30-6, at the time and was declared the winner.

Green, McLendon Are PGA Team Champions

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Nov. 4 (NYT)—A consistent winner and a consistent loser, for the combined Magnolia and Palm courses of Walt Disney World, in fourth place, a shot behind the tied runners-up, were John Schlee, the semi-pro astrologer of the golf tour, and Bobby Cole of South Africa.

The PGA team championship was the finale of the 1974 pro golf tour. Green's \$25,000 share of the purse raised his season's winnings to \$211,708 and raised him to third in the money list behind Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus. In yesterday's 8-under-par 64,

Oklahoma, which beat Iowa State, 23-10, and is not going to a bowl this winter, and Yale, which beat Dartmouth, 14-9, and is probably never going to go to a bowl, are the only other remaining undefeated and untied major teams.

Oklahoma extended its winning streak to 16 games, even though there was an upset within the Sooners' game. Iowa State became the first team this season to outgain Oklahoma—335 to 327 yards.

John McKay, the Southern California coach, said after the Trojans were tied by California, 15-15, exactly what he had said after the Trojans lost the season opener to Arkansas—"We stunk." If they keep it up, somebody is going to believe him.

That put Stanford, a 17-13 victor over Oregon State, into a tie with Southern California for the Pacific-Eight leadership and the run for the Rose Bowl berth. The Trojans and Cardinals meet this week at Palo Alto, Calif.

The West Coast surprise was turned in by Washington, which upset the University of California, Los Angeles, 31-9, and may have knocked UCLA out of the Rose Bowl scene.

In another major upset, Texas beat Arizona State, 31-27, by coming from behind and then holding the ball for all but four plays during the last eight and a half minutes. It was UTEP's first victory over the Sun Devils in 17 years.

Angered by a pass-interference call in Atlanta, the Morehouse College team walked off the field with 8:33 remaining in its game with Clark College Saturday night. Clark was leading, 30-6, at the time and was declared the winner.

Green, McLendon Are PGA Team Champions

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Nov. 4 (NYT)—A consistent winner and a consistent loser, for the combined Magnolia and Palm courses of Walt Disney World, in fourth place, a shot behind the tied runners-up, were John Schlee, the semi-pro astrologer of the golf tour, and Bobby Cole of South Africa.

The PGA team championship was the finale of the 1974 pro golf tour. Green's \$25,000 share of the purse raised his season's winnings to \$211,708 and raised him to third in the money list behind Johnny Miller and Jack Nicklaus. In yesterday's 8-under-par 64,

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## How a Broken Promise Hurt Aaron in Atlanta

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (NYT)—Henry Aaron is going home to Milwaukee where his heart is. It isn't in Atlanta anymore.

"You live and you learn," he was saying when the Milwaukee Brewers were negotiating to obtain him from the Atlanta Braves for Dave May and a minor-league player to be named later.

"Some people I thought were friends, but I learned different. I can't put my finger on one person. More the whole organization."

He meant the Braves' organization that had promised him a prominent role in the front office.

"I always thought I'd be involved in making decisions on players and working in player development, things like that, baseball things," said the man with 738 home runs. "But when we began having meetings late in the season, they started talking about how they wanted me to work with the LaSalle Corporation as an ambassador for their sporting-goods division."

Bill Bartholomay, the Braves' chairman, and Dan Donohue, the club president, are connected with the LaSalle Corp., a Chicago-based conglomerate that owns the Braves.

"They just wanted me to shake hands for the LaSalle people," Aaron continued. "I didn't want to shake hands for them. I shake hands for Magnavox, and they pay a lot more money."

He is completing the first year of a five-year contract with Magnavox for a total compensation of \$1 million.

"The Braves offered me \$30,000," said Aaron, who was earning \$175,000 annually as a player. "Stan Musial made more than that 10 years ago when he retired and the Cardinals put him

in the front office. Stan Musial made \$39,000 in that job then. I figured I'd get a lot more than that now."

And so the Braves broke Henry Aaron's heart by insulting both his intelligence and his income.

"That's when I began to see things," he said. "Things that I hadn't quite noticed before."

Ended in Atlanta

His romance with the Braves began and flourished in Milwaukee, but it ended in Atlanta. He remembered how the Braves had used him when he was approaching Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs. Bartholomay and Eddie Robinson, general manager, had persuaded him not to play in the opening series in Cincinnati last April so that he might tie and break the record in Atlanta, where the Braves sell tickets. In his innocence and trust, he agreed. But then Commissioner Bowie Kuhn suggested strongly that Aaron be in the opening-day lineup. Bartholomay and Robinson surrendered, but Aaron had to take the flak. Not that it sabotaged his competitive integrity. On his first swing, he hit his 714th home run.

After the Braves' manager, Eddie Mathews, declined to write Aaron's name in the lineup for the second game in Cincinnati, the commissioner ordered that he play in the third game. More flak. But the next night on his first swing in Atlanta, the issue ended when Aaron hit his 715th home run.

Throughout the controversy, Mathews was the manager in the middle. Quietly, he kept taking the rap for Bartholomay and Robinson, the true conspirators. His thanks was an abrupt discharge by Bartholomay and Robinson at the all-star game break.

That's when Aaron realized that his pal Mathews, his teammate in Milwaukee, and Atlanta for so many years, had been stabbed. He also recalled that he had been ignored as a candidate to be Mathews' successor.

"I deserved to be asked if I wanted the job," Aaron said. "I think you owe that to me."

But by then, Bartholomay and Robinson had chosen Clyde King as the Braves' new manager.

"They didn't say one word to me about it even after they knew how I felt," Aaron said recently. "The only thing I knew from them was what I read in the newspapers. And then when the front-office situation developed, I knew I'd played my last game for the Braves but I didn't want to retire in that atmosphere. And with more peace of mind now that I've broken the record, I think I can hit more home runs next season than I did this year."

He hit 20 homers last season, with a .285 batting average and 69 runs batted in—remarkable for his age.

"I'll be 41 in February," he said, "but I still feel I can swing the bat. I'm not on crutches out there."

He'll be the Milwaukee Brewers' designated hitter at the same \$175,000 salary he had in Atlanta and he has been promised a prominent front-office role when he retires.

Davis Cup Result

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—South Vietnam completed a 5-0 victory over Malaysia today in their Eastern Zone Davis Cup first-round tie by winning the final two singles matches here.

## The 1975 European Community Directory + Diary

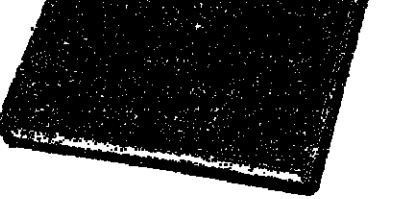
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## No Pay, No Play For WFL Team

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4 (UPI)—The Portland Storm players have voted to stop participating in any more World Football League games until our financial problems are solved.

The players decided not to travel to Orlando, Fla., if the financially ailing WFL went ahead with plans to switch Wednesday's game with the Florida Blazers from here to Orlando.

The Storm players have not received salaries for the past two weeks.

## Kilmer Changed His Pattern In Redskins-Packers Game

GREEN BAY, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Elly Kilmer is used to throwing on a moving pocket or out play-action situations or from semi-rutted called waggles. But not yesterday.

Most of the time when he wanted to throw during the Redskins' 17-6 victory over the Green Bay Packers, he dropped straight back again and threw to Taylor for 17 yards. The next play was a repeat to Taylor, good for 17 yards. On the following play, Kilmer hit Grant on a quick post pattern for the score. That touchdown and Mark Moseley's extra point gave the Redskins the lead, 10-6.

"We didn't change our offense at all from when Sonny was in there," Kilmer said.

"My biggest problem when I try to play the game Sonny does is to go back and set up quickly. I'm not that kind of a quarterback. In the second half, I made up my mind to just let back there and throw it," he said to half with this and just concentrated on setting back there quickly."

On the Redskins' first two possessions of the third period, there is a stretch when Kilmer went back to pass nine straight times. He was sacked twice and interrupted once, but he completed an ahead score, a 22-yard touchdown to Frank Grant.

After Larry Brown ran four yards and picked up a first down the Green Bay 44, Kilmer threw incomplete to Charley Okeefe, hit Roy Jefferson, for yards and then was intercepted by Willie Bushman on 3 and as he tried to hit Taylor again.

Kilmer remained undaunted. The next time he got the ball, he threw incomplete to Taylor, he threw incomplete to Taylor, he threw incomplete to Taylor.

0-Mile Record Set by Molloy

WALTON-ON-THAMES, Eng., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Mick Molloy, the 25-year-old Irish Olympic marathon runner, set a world 30-mile track record of two hours, 41 minutes, 41 seconds here Saturday.

Molloy clipped two minutes, 41 seconds off the previous record by New Zealander Jeff Julian in 1968.

It was more than four minutes in front of third-placed Bert Heron.

Rose Show Victor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI)—French rider Jason Tilot, and Rocket, cleared a treacherous round of fences without a stumble yesterday to win the President's Cup Grand Prix, final of the Washington International Horse Show.

NBA Standings

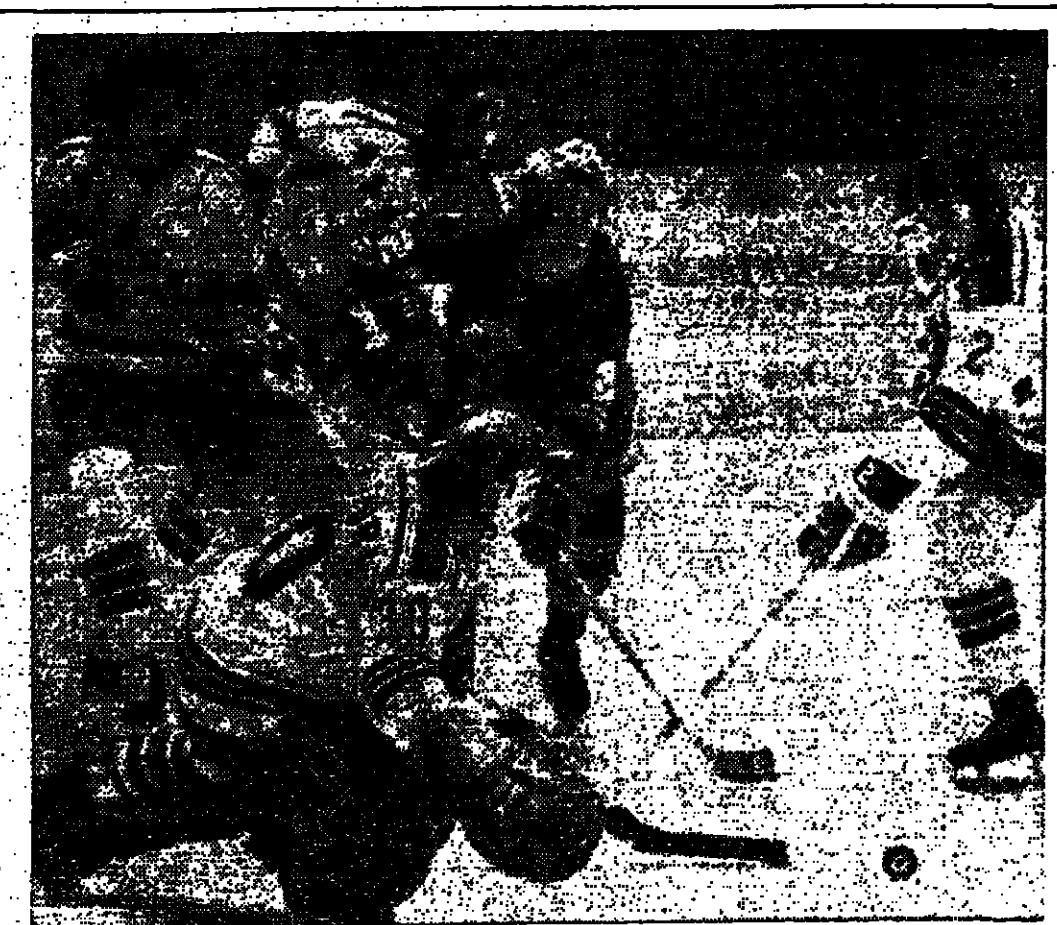
Atlantic Division

Central Division

Western Conference

Midwest Division

Pacific Division



INTO THE VALLEY—New York Rangers goalie Gilles Villeneuve (center) makes a save after a shot by Buffalo's Brian Spencer (dark uniform). Sabres won, 4-3.

## NHL Standings

DIVISION 1

Philadelphia 10 3 1 17 40 27

N.Y. Islanders 7 2 10 48 25

Atlanta 6 2 14 41 37

N.Y. Rangers 5 4 12 37 34

DIVISION 2

Chicago 7 3 2 16 53 29

Vancouver 6 3 2 14 42 33

St. Louis 3 5 3 8 33 40

Minnesota 3 5



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